

A Lewell for Gentrie.

Being an exact Dictionary, or
true Method, to make any Man vnder-
stand all the Art, Secrets, and worthy

Knowledges belonging to Hawking, Hunting,
Fowling and Fishing. Together with all the true
Measures for Winding of the HORN.

Now newly published, and beautified with all the rare
experiments that are knowne or practised at this Day.



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Printed at London for John Day, and are to be sold at his shop
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TO THE RIGHT.

Worshipfull M^r. *John Tooke*, one
of the Auditors of his Maiesties Courts
of Wards and Liveries.

Y R: Bookes that in times past were
accounted the Nobleſt Tributes
which could come to the hands of
Vertue, are now eithē in them-
ſelues ſo diſfigured, or by ignorance ſo ſleightly
eſteemed, that Goodneſſe is halfe afraid to ap-
peare before great men; yet I that know the mea-
ſure of your temper, euer readie to adorne any
shadow of modeſt and good proportion, am bold,
out of my beſt loue, to ſolicite you with this pre-
ſentment, in which is matter worthy your eare,
being indeed thoſe abſolute parts of Muſicke
which make perfect the harmonie of a true Gen-
tleman. I doe not offer it as a diſturber of your

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more serions Meditations, but as an attendant, to wait the leasure of those good houres, when you shall unbend your wimde from the troubles of grauer busines, then to recreate and erect your spirits with the exercises of these wholesome and well-allowed pleasures. I need not runne into any glasse or commendations of their natures, since the rse and allowance thereof (being seldom or neuer accompanied without vertue) are Letters-Patents of such strength as no malice, or strictnesse of life can infringe or make of lesse value then an ample goodness. What euer they are, yours they no so are, and with them my selfe euer to be disposed by you.

Your Worships euer at command.

T. S.

To the Reader.



His Collection (Gentle Reader) how euer in former Impressions dismembered and rob'd of his best lynaments by an vnskilfull Register, or a more ignorant workeman (both being farre to seeke in the Arts, and in the Antiquitie of the the Phrase) was notwithstanding in it's first birth the childe of the most excellentest Father that euer begot, in memory, any worke of this nature, and was for the glory thereof the first booke that euer was Printed in this Kingdome, as may appeare by the record of Bookes then Printed at Saint Albans. Now for as much as the defects were so grosse that *Tresfram* himselfe would hardly haue knowne so neare a kinsman, I haue for the worlds generall satisfaction redrect it so truly to the naturall beautie of his owne Parents, that not the severest, but with much content would willingly imbrace it. And whereas the alterations, and begettions of times haue brought forth many notable and famous experiments, vnkowne or assayed by our first Ancestors, I haue also gathered them together, and

To the Reader.

and so made to their excellent grounds the rare distance of latter wits, that the most curious shall not neede to seeke further for any necessary knowledge in any of these severall recreations: for hee shall learne heereby both absolutely to doe and speake whatsoeuer becommes the person of such a professor: Therefore as it hath beene gathered with Care, imbrace it with Loue, and I will wish thee what I would haue heauen giue mee; The name of a good man.

A



A Ievvell for Gentrie.

*Being an exact Dictionarie, or true
Method, to make any man vnderstand all
the Art, Secrets, and worthy knowledges
belonging to Hawking, Hunting, Fow-
ling, and Fishing, together with all the
true measures for the winding
of the Horne.*

A first, to entreat of Hawkes from their beginnings: First vnderstand they be Egges, then after they are disclosed, Hawkes, but Colhalwes be commonly disclosed as sone as Choughes, and in some places soone, according to the temperature of the Countreie, and timely drawing. You are to vnderstand that Hawkes, doe exiie, and not breste in Woods: and further, that Hawkes doe draw, when they beare timbring to their nests, and not that they build, or make their nests: and in time of their loue, they call, and not kanke, & you must say that they tread, and when they be vndlosed and begin for to feather any thing of length, by kinde they will draw out of their nests, and come to the bowes, and come againe to their nests, and then they be called Bowesses or Branchers: and after S. Margarets day, they flye from tree to tree: and then they are called Branchers only, then it is time for to take them; and seven daies after

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after S. Margarets day, is the best taking of Sparrow-hawkes. Yet there be some Faulconers which will take them within sauch daies after they be distisep, at whiche time the White-bowrie is not come from them, nor any pen-feather (except upon the wings) to be discerned: and such Hawkes are calld Jelles: they be most familiar and louing to thernay very hary, and hechapt by any means to be lost, onely their excedinge crying is much troublesome.

How you shall behaue you in taking of Hawkes, and with what Instrumentes, and how you shall
hale them.

HC that will take Hawkes, must haue Nets whiche are called Cirnes, and thole must be made of god small thred, and it must be dyed eyther greene or blaw, that they be not espied: and you must take with you needle and thred, to incle the Hawkes that are taken, and in this manner they must be incled: Take the needle & thred and put it through the upper eye-lid, and so of the other, and make them fast vnder the beake that she se not: when she is incled, haire her home, and call her on the Perch, and let her stand there a night and a day, and the next day take and cut the thred away softly for breaking the eyelids: then gently begin to reclame her, and deale easily with her, till she will sit upon thy ffe, for feare of hurting her wings, and the same night after the feeding, wake her all night & all the next day, then she will be easie enough to be reclaimed, and the first meat that she catch let it be hot, and give her enough therof. Now there be Faulconers of latter and better knowledge which will not seale their young Hawkes at all, but rather hale them, which is leste painefull and dangerous to the Hawke, and it is in this manner: you shall take an handkercher, and knitting the two corners together so straight that the Hawke can but onely put forth her head, which forching her to do you shall haue the rest of the handkercher ouer all her hodie, and fold it so close about her, that by

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no meanes she can stirre her wings, which done, you may carry her home without any trouble, and there unmayling her, cast her on the Perch.

How your Hawke may be drawne to be reclamed,
and the manner of her dyet.

BEfore you cast your Hawke upon the Perch, you shall put upon her a Ruster hood, which must be wide and easie, then by rubbing warme meat vpon her feete, and tickling her so as she may looke downward, and sometimes by touching her beake with the meat, and then putting it to her feete againe, you shall make her leare to feede, which after she hath taken a bite or two she will doe willingly: then you shall begin to patch her, and not suffer her to take any rest till she be so gentle and patient that she will suffer you to take off her hoode, and put it on againe, and will feede bare ffe, without taking any offence or bating: then being hard penned, she may be drawne to be reclaimed: for while she is tender penned, she is not able to be reclaimed: and if she be a Goshawke or Tercell that is reclaimed, euer feed her with wash meat at the drawning, and at the reclaiming, but let it be hot, and in this manner wash it: Put the meat into the water, and strike it vp and downe in the water, and wryng the water out of it, and feede her therewith, if she be a Brauncher: and if it be an Eyes, you must wash it cleanner then ye doe to the Brauncher, and with a linnen cloath wryng it and feede her: and euermore the third day when she is synging give her casting, and if she be a Goshawke or Tercell, in this manner: Take new Blancket cloath, and cut fine morsels, & with a kniues point make a hole in every morsell, and put in the pellets of cloath, and put them in a faire dish of water, then take the Hawke and give her a morsell of hot meat, the quantite of halfe her supper, then take that which lyeth in the water and feede her for all night.

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How you shall feed your Hawke, and to know her infirmitie, and of the diversities of them.

If your Hawke be a Sparhalwe, ever feed her with wash't meat, and looke that her casting be plummage, then looke it be cleane vnder the Perch, for the next day you shall finde her casting vnder the Perch, and therby you shall know whether she be cleane or not: for some peeces will bee yellow, and some greene, and some clammy, and some cleare: and if it be yellow she engendreth the Frounce, which is an euill that will rise in the mouth, or in the cheeke: and if it be greene she engendreth the Rye: the condition of this euill is this, it will arise in the head, and make the head swel, and the eye wil be heavy and darke, and if it be not holpen it wil fall downe into the legs, and make them rancile, and if it goe into the head againe, then the Hawke is lost: if it be clammy she engendreth an euill called the Cray, which is when she may not mutile or mate.

Marke well your Medicines heere following.

Dr the Frounce in the mouth, take the small end of a siluer spone, and put it into the fire, till it be hot, then open the beake and burne the soze, and anoint it with the marrow of a Goose, that hath lyen long, and it will helpe her: if the Frounce be great, then there is a gurk in it, which you must cut with a Raser, hold the Hawke and slit the place where the soze is, and you shall finde in it as it were the maw of a Pigeon, take a paire of sheeres and snip the soze, and make it as cleane as you can with a linnen cloth, and anoint the soze fure daies with Balme, and afterwards with Pampition till it be wholie: The Frounce commeth when a man feedeth his Hawke with Poxie or Horsle-flesh fure daies together.

For default of hot meat the disease of the Rye commeth, and the best cure therfore is to let her tyre much vpon frawrie and tough meat, as the rumps of Hutton, Bœfe, or such

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such like, and with the same to mingle, ever a handfull of Parcet, that as she eateth the meat she may trace it also.

How the Cray commeth.

The Cray commeth of wash't meat, which is wash't with hot water, or lackie of hot meat, & it commeth of thredes which is in the flesh that the Hawke is fed with, and though ye picke the flesh never so cleane, ye shall finde thredes therin. And the best cure is with a little iuarme oyle of Roscs to bath and cleanse her tuell or fundament, and then to give her the scowring of Helladine rotes dipt in Oyle of Roscs also.

When your Hawke shall bathe her.

Every third day let your Hawke bathe her during Sum-
mer, if it be faire weather, & once in a wike in Winter,
if it be warme, and not else, and when you bathe your Hawke
ever give her some hot meat unwashed, although she bee a
Goshawke, and the best hot meat is Sparrowes or other
small birds, and next them the Pigeon, Rooke, or Chicken.

How you shall make your Hawke flye with a good
courage in the morning.

If you will haue her flye in the morning, feede her the
night before with hot meat, and wash the same meat in
vime, and wring out the water cleane, and that will make
her haue a lustie courage to flie after the best manner.

How you shall guide your Hawke if she be full gorged,
and that you would gladly haue a flight.

If your Hawke be full gorged, and that you would specially haue her flye, take fourre cornes of Calheat, and put them in a morsell of flesh, and give it her to eate, and she will quickly cast all that is within her, and after that she hath cast, looke that you haue some hot meat to give her.

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Yet vse this but selde for feare it bring your Hawke to such a weakenesse of stomache that she will not be able to vndue any meat at all.

Another medicine for the Rye.

Take Dicke leaves and stamp them in a Marter, and wryng out the iuyce, & with a pen put it into the Hawke, marcs once or twice, when the Hawke is small gorged, and anone after let her lyze, and she shall be as whole as a fish.

Also, and you give your Hawke fresh Butter, or Marrow of Hogs that is in the boone of the leg of Porke, it will make her cast water at the marcs; but it will make her haughtie and proud.

Another medicine for the Cray.

Take and chafe the fundament of your Hawke with your hand and warme water a good while, and after that take the powder of Caxifrage, or else the powder of Rew, and a quanttie of Hay Butter, and temper them well together, then put it in a little Bore and stop it close, and every meale when you feede your Hawke anoint her meat therewith, and for the loue of the oyntment she will eate her meat the better. This experimēt will keepe her from the Cray, and many other sicknesses that oft engender in Hawkes. Also take the whole heart of a Pidge, and feede her therewith two daies, and it will make her whole.

Also take Porke and put it into hot Milke, and feede your Hawke therewith, and that will make your Hawke mite after the best manner: And Porke, with the Marrow of the Leg of Porke will make her doe the like. Also vse her to fresh Butter & it will doe the same. Also one or two meales of a Pigs liver hot will make her mite, but let her not have too great a gorge thereof, for it is a perillous meat. Also take the white of an Egge, and beat it that it be as thin as wafer: put the same in a bessell, and keepe the meat there in all the day before you gius it her, and at night feede her therē.

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therewith, and that which shall be for her dinner the next day, let it lie in stoepe all night: but in any wise so that you haue fresh whites of Egges, and if her feeding be of Porke it is the better. This is preued.

The perfect rules or tearmes for Faulkners, belonging to Hawkes.

The first is hold fast at all times, and especially when she bateth: it is called bating, for she bateth with her selfe most often cautesse. The second is, rebate your Hawke to your fist, and that is when your Hawke bateth, the least moring that you can make of your fist, she wil rebate againe on your fist. The third is, scide your Hawke, and not give her meat. The fourth, she smiteth or swelleth her beake, and not wipeth. The fift, your Hawke souketh, and not sleepeth. The sixt, she pruneth, and not pecketh; and she pruneth not but when she beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moyture like Oyle at her tayle, and bawmeth her feete, and stroketh the feathers of her wings thorough her beake: it is called the Note, when she fetcheth such oyle. A Hawke would never be let of her prunning: for when she pruneth her selfe she is lustie and of good liking, and when she hath done she will rowse her selfe mightily: and sometime she countenanceth as she picketh her, and yet she pruneth her not, and then you must say she refaxmeth her feathers, and not picke her feathers. The seventh, your Hawke collypeth, and not beaketh. The eight rouseth, and not shaketh her. The ninth, she stretcheth, and not clauweth nor scratcheth. The tenth, she mantelleth, and not stretcheth: when she putteth forth her legs from her, one after another, and her wings follow her legs, then she doth mantell her, and when she hath mantelled and bringeth both her wings together over her backe, you must say she warbleth her wings, and that is a tearme fit for it. The eleventh, your Hawke muteth, or muteth, and not shitteth. The tweleffth, you cast your Hawke vpon the perch, and not set her vpon the perch.

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For speciall tarmes belonging to Hawkes, when you shall haue any cause to commend them for diuers of their properties.

First, you must say she is a fayre Hawke, a huge Hawke, a long Hawke, a short thicke Hawke: and not to say, a great Hawke: Also she hath a large beake, or a short beake: and not call it a bill: and a huge head, or a small head, fayre seasoned. You must say your Hawke is full gozzed, and not cropped: and your Hawke putteth ouer and endueth, and yet she doth both diuersly. You shall say she is a Hawke of an excellent pice, when her proportion is square and broad betwene the pinions, you shall say she is of a fayre mayle, eyther fandle, blew, or white, which are the extreame stell circles or tips of her feathers.

How your Hawke putteth ouer.

She putteth ouer when she removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels: and thus ye shall know: when she hath put it ouer, she trauerseth with her body, and specially with her necke, as a Crane doth, or other bird.

When you shall say she endueth and embowelleth.

She never endueth so long as her bowels be full at her feeding, but as soone as she is fed and resteth, she endueth by little and little: and if her gorge and her bowels in any thing stiffe, you shall say she is embowelled, and hath not fully endued: and as long as you may find any thing in her bowels, it is very dangerous to give her any meat.

Markewell these tarmes.

Say your Hawke hath a long wing, a faire long taile with sise bars out, and standeth upon the seventh. This Hawke is interpened, that is to say, where the feathers of the wings be betwene the body & thighes: this Hawke hath an huge leg, or a flat leg, or a round leg, or a faire entered leg.

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To know the mayle of an Hawke.

Hawkes haue white mayle, Canuas mayle, or red mayle, and some call red mayle, yron mayle: which mayle is sone knowlone. Canuas mayle is betwene white mayle and yron mayle, and yron mayle is very red.

Plumage and cast your Hawke.

A Goshawke nor Tercel, in their soye age haue not their mayles named, but is called their plumage: and after that coate it is called their mayle: And if your Hawke flye for, or reward to any Hawke by countenance to flye thereto, you shall say cast your Hawke thereto, and not flye thereto.

Noumed or sealed.

And if your Hawke noume a fowle, & the fowle breake from her, she hath discomfited many feathers of the fowle, that is broken away: but in kindly speech you shall say, your Hawke hath noumed or sealed a fowle, & not taken it.

Wherefore a Hawke is called a Risler.

oftentimes it happeneth with a Hawke, that for ex- gernisse when she should noume a Fowle, she leaseth but the feathers, and therefore such Hawkes be called Rislers if they doe oft so.

The names of all the members of your Hawkes, with their conuenient tarmes.

First, Cleys behinde that streyneth the backe of the hand, ye shall call them Talons.

The Cleys within the foot, you shall call them her poumcs. But the Cleys that are upon the middle stretchers, you shall call them the long sengles.

And the uttermost Cleys, you shall call them petty sengles, and the leg in generall is called the beame.

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The Key or closer.

The long sengles are called the Key of the foot, or the closer: for what thing soever a Hawke strineth, is upon the sengle, and the strength thereof fortifieth all the foote.

Seres of watery or waxie colours.

You shall understand, that the skinne about the Hawkes legs and her feete, is called the Seres of her legs, and her feete whether they be watry or waxie colour are yellow, yet some be more blewisch or inclining to a sea greene, which is the best of all, for it sheweth valour, and that the Hawke is bised in a hard, cold, and strong Crie.

The beame feathers.

A Hawke hath twelve feathers on her tayle, and one principal feather of the same in the midst, and in a manner all the rest are covered under the said feather, and that is called the beame feather of the tayle, & there is black bars overthwart the tayle, and those bars will tell you when she is full summed or full fermied: for when she is full barred she standeth upon seauen, and then she is perfect ready to be reclaymed: as long as a Hawke standeth under the number of seauen barres, and she be in her soze age, you may say she is not full summed, for so long she is but tender penned, whether she be Brauncher or Eyes: And if she be a mewed Hawke and stand within seauen barres, you may say she is not full fermied, for she is not able to be reclaymed, because she is drawne to soone out of the mew, for she is not penned no harder then a soze Hawke: or you shall say her feathers are in bloud, which is a general warning or cauteal that you may in no wise draw or reclayme your Hawke till she be hard penned.

Brayles or Brayle feathers.

A Hawke hath long sinal white feathers, hanging under her tayle from her bowels downward, and it is called

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called the Brayle-feather: and commonly every Goshawke, and every Tercels brayles be spinkled with blacke speckles like armes, but for all that, they be accounted neuer the better: But if a Sparrowhawke be so armied upon the brayles, or any Husket, you shall say she is degouted to the uttermost brayle, and it betokeneth great hardnesse.

Breast feathers, Plumage, Barbe feathers, Pendant feathers.

The feathers abone the former part of a Hawke, be called breast feathers, and the feathers vnder the wings are Plumage: the feathers vnder the beake be called Barbe feathers: the feathers that be at the ioynt of the knee, that are hanging and sharpe at the ends, thole be called the Pendant feathers.

Flages or flagge feathers.

The feathers at the wings next to the bodie, be the flages, or flagge feathers.

Beame feathers of the wing.

The long feather of the wing is called the Beame feather, and the feather that some call the pinion of other towles, of an Hawke it is called a sercell: and if she be in mew, the same feather will be the last that she will cast, and till that be cast she is neuer mewcd. I haue heard some say that she hath cast that first, but the other rule is more common: and when she hath cast her sercell in mew, then is it time to feed her with walst meat, & to begin to ensayme her.

Ensayme.

Ensayme of an Hawke is the gracie, and if that be taken away with feeding of walst meat (as it is declared hereafter) she will gender a panell, which will be her vitter confusion, if she sye therewith and take cold thereupon: for indeede it is onely moderate and temperate exercise which best ensaymeth a Hawke, for that breaketh

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and dissolueh the grease most naturally, whiche afterward you must soore her to auoide by gentle scourings, and after taking of stones and caking, the one being an excellent coulour, and the other a most perfect cleafer of the gorge and other vniclaue places whiche the glut remaineth.

Couerts, or couert feathers.

There be feathers vpon the Serceles, and those be calle^d couert feathers, and so all the feathers be called that be next ouer the beane feathers, or the flagge feathers of the wings: the foremost out-bearing feathers of a Hawke are called the brest feathers, the feathers vnder the wings are calle^d plumage, those vnder the beake are called the barbe feathers, and those whiche are at the ioynt of the Hawkes knie, hanging downeward, be called the pendant feathers.

Backe feathers.

The feathers vpon the backe, halse be called backe feathers.

Beake, Clap, Nares, Serre.

The Beake of the Hawke is the vpper part that is creued: the neither part is called the Clap of the Hawke: the holes in the Hawkes beake be called the Nares: the yellow betweene the beake and the eye is called the Serre.

Cryuels.

There be long small blacke feathers like haire about the Serres, and those be called Cryuels of the Hawke.

Sore age.

Thou shall understand that the first yere of an Hawke, whether she be a Bzancher or Eyesse, the first is called her soore age, and all that yere she is called a soore Hawke: and if she escape that yere, with god feeding she is like to endur long, and then she is called an Entermeuer: the thirde

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shir^d yere she is a white Hawke, the fourth a white Hawke of the first coate, and so doubling till her end.

To reclayme a Hawke.

If you will reclayme your Hawke, you must diuide one meale into thre, vntill that she will come to reclayme: and when sh^e will come to reclayme, make her that she soore not, nor plaine: for though she be well reclaymed, it may tall out that she will soore so high, that ye shall never see nor find her: And if your Hawke slye to the Partrich, looke that ye ensayme her before she slye, whether she be a Bzancher, Eyesse, or mued Hawke.

When a Hawke is called an Eyesse.

A Hawke that is called an Eyesse, is for her eyen: for a Hawke that is brought vppunder a Buzzard or Puttocke, (as many are) haue watry eyne: for when they be disclosed and kept in forme till they be full summed, ye shall know that by her watry eyes, and also her looke will not be so quiche as a Bzanchers is: and so because the best knowledge is by the eye, they be called Eyesse: ye may know an Eyesse by the paleness of the Serres of her legs, or the serre ouer the beake: also by the taintes that be vpon her tayle and her wings: which taintes come for lacke of feeding when they be Eyesses. This is an other opinion of Eyesses but that which is formerly declared is most vsuall, common and oftent within our practise, for in these latter daies, of better knowledge, men will not so mispend the eggs of god Hawkes as to suffer them to be disclosed by Buzzards, or any vnwoorthie fowles.

What a Tayne is.

A Taynt is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the feathers of the wings and of the tayle, like as it were eaten with wormes, and it beginneth first to bryd at the bodie in the pen, and the same pen shall fret a sunder, and fall away

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away through the same Tapst, and then is the Hawke de-
paraged for all that yere.

Medicines to Ensayme your Hawke.

Take the roote of Raspine, and put it in cleane water, and
lay your flesh thereto temper a great while, and give
it to your Hawke to eate: and if she eate therof, dread not
but it will abate her greace, but in thre daies she will not
greatly abate. Also take Puliall and Garliche, and stampe
it well together, and wring out the iuyce in a dish, and then
wet the flesh thereto, and feede your Hawke therewith:
Ensayme your Hawke within fourte daies, but looke every
day that you make new iuyce, and when you feede her, wet
your meat therein: Also take iuyce of Harsley moyses, other-
wise called Persley roots, and the same of Isole, and wash
your flesh therein, and your Hawke shall be ensaymed kind-
ly, and no great abate to the Hawke. Some vse to lay their
flesh in water almost a day, and give the same to the Hawke
at supper, and let that lie all night to give her in the mor-
ning, and thus to feede them in the morn, or ere they be
drawne, about a moneth or lire weekes, and to ensayme
them ere they come on the fist, and assoone as they cast their
scrull, then is it time to feede them so.

How your Hawke ensaymeth.

You shall further understand, that so long as your
Hawkes flete looke blacke and tough, she is ful of greace,
and cuer as she ensaymeth, her flete will ware yellow and
looke smoth.

How you shall behauie your selfe when your
Hawke is readie to fye.

Vhen you haue ensaymed your Hawke and recla-
imed her, and that she is readie to fye to the Par-
trich, you must take a Partrich in your bagge and go into the
fielde, and let your Spaniells finde a coute of Partriches, and when

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when they bbe and begin to scatter, you must marke them
and couple by your Spaniells: and when you haue so done,
let him that hath the Partrich in the bagge take a paire of
creance to the Partrich legge, and cast her by as he as you
can, & as soone as your Hawke seeth her she will fye thereto:
and if your Partrich seale upon her aboue, give her a reward
therupon: this done, goe to the Partriches that you haue
marked, doe as her aefter followeth: and if you haue a cha-
tised Spaniell that is rebuked and is a retriuere, uncouple
him alone and go and singe out one of the Partriches of the
coute, and goe as nigh to the rising of him as you can, and if
your Hawke haue a desire cast her to it: and if she takeit, then
your Hawke is made for that yere, and of the same Partrich
that she slayeth you must thus reward her as followeth.
There be other latter Hawkiners which for the making of a
young Hawke, will take a Partrich and seale it, then com-
ming into the field, in a place which is both most likely for
the haunt of Partriches, and also most conuenient for the
making of your slighe: take the Partrich and lay her downe
close in some furrow, and couch her with a Hat, so as she
cannot spring by, then haueing a long line fastned to the Hat,
let one stand a farre off from the Hat, and hold the line in
his hand, all which when you see well prepared, then cast off
your Hawke, and after she hath flosone about or two, seeing
her head to be turned inward towards the game, you shall
cause him that hath the string to plucke away the Hat, by
on which discouerie the Partrich will spring, and the
Hawke will scope and pursue it, which assonc as she hath
taken, you shall very well reward her upon it, as with the
head, neckie, intrailes, and at the least one of the legges,
onely you must remember, that before you give your Hawke
this traine, you must make her very willing to fote any
hand Partrich whatsoeuer.

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How you shall reward your Hawke.

Take the Partrich, and cut the head and necke from the body, and wry the braine from the necke, and givis it her to eate, and cover the body of the Fowle with a hat, and lay the sayd head and the necke therupon, and if she will for sake the Fowle that she plummeth on and come to the reward, then secretly take away the Partrich, and reward your Hawke with the braine and the necke, but beware that she eateno bones, for it will make her vnlustie for to flye: and thus must you serue her of as many as she flyeth at, but let her reward be the less, or else she will be quickly full gorged, and then she will not flye a god while.

How your Hawke shall reioyce her selfe.

Vhen your Hawke hath slaine a Fowle, and that you haue rewarded her as before, let her flye no more till she hath reioyced her: that is to say, till she hath swed, feakt, or suited her beake, or else rouzed her: and when she hath done any of all these, gae and retrive more, and she will noume plentie.

When your Hawke hath noumed a Fowle, what you shall doe that you rebuke not the Hawke.

Learne this thing whyn the doth noume a Fowle, stand a god way from her, and take away your Spaniels for rebuking of her, for diuers Hawkes can not abide the Spaniels, and when your Hawke plummeth, come softly towards her nearer and nearer, and if she leave plummimg & looke upon you, stand stil and chearkie her and wrye her, until shd plume againe, and serue her thus vntill you be nigh her, then softly fall on your knees, and pynsly whyle she plummeth, set your hand, and be sure of the fesse, and then ye may guide all things as you will, and if you doe the contrarie, she will for feare carrie away the game, or let it goe quicke, whiche is losse both to you and to your Hawke also. Besides, rashly comming

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comming in to a Hawke, maketh her take dislike at a mans face and countenance, and that toy once conceiued, she will neuer after indure to looke vpon him at libertie, as we dayly see by experiance of many god Hawkes at this day, from whom the best Faulkners cannot take away that infirmite: therefore the safest way of prevention, is to doe nothing abouther rashly, but with great temperance and a countenance chearfull, and amiable.

A Medicine for an Hawke that is lowrie.

Take quicksilver, and put it into a Basin of Brasse, and put into it Sainidine and Ashes, and mingle it well together till the quicksilver be dead, & put thereto fat of bones, and annoynt the Hawke therewith, and it will kill the Lice: also powder of Drument blowne vpon the Hawke with a quill will kill the Lice.

The opinion of Ostregiors.

After the opinion of many Ostregiors, if you feede your Hawke continually with Porke, with Tayes or Wyves, or carrie her much in raynye weather, she will be lowrie.

Ostregers, Speruitors, Faulkners.

Because I speake of Ostregers, you shall understand that they be called Ostregers that kepe Goshaumes or Tercels of Goshaumes, and those that kepe Sparrowhaumes and Mussets, be called Speruitors, and keepers of all other Hawkes be called Faulkners.

You shall call the long Line wherewith you call your Hawke, your Creance, whatsoeuer it be.

A medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

Put the flesh that you feede your Hawke withall in faire water, and feede her therewith thise daies, and it will keepe her in fleshe.

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A medicine for an Hawke that hath lost her courage.

YDU may know when your Hawke hath lost her courage, for when you cast her to the Fowle: she flyeth awayward, as though she knew not the Fowle, or else she will flye a little after her, and then gue her vp: and this is a very god remedie for such a Hawke. Take Dyle of Spaine, and temper it with cleare WINE and the yolke of an Egge, and put into it some Breke, and giue her thereof fine morsels, and then set her in the Sunne, and at night feede her with an old hot Culuer, and if you feede her thus thre times: your Hawke was never so lusty and jolly before, as she will be after, and come to her courage againe.

A Medicine that an Hawke shall not lye in
Mew for vnlustinele.

TAKE Fearn roots that grow within an Oke, and Oke apples, and make iuyce of them, and wet her flesh therin that she eateth, and feede her thre or four times, and it will make her leane that.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Tanie.

AHawke that hath the Tanie, a man may soone know if she take hede: for this is her manner, she will pant more for one battynge then some will doe for thre or four, and if she should syze a little whyle, she would almost lose her breath: whether she be fat or leane, and she will be alwaies heauite, and this is the remedie. Take a quantitie of the rednesse of Hasell, and a littis of the powder of Kosen, of Pepper, and somewhat of Ginger, and make thereof with fresh greace thre pellets, and hold your Hawke to the fire, and when she fideleth the heate, make her swallow the thre pellets by forse, and knit her beake fast that she cast it not out againe, and this doe thre tunes, and she shall be safe.

Also take Alisander, and the Roots of Primroses, and the roote

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rote Grongnaules, and seeth them in Butter, and giue her thre morsels every day, vntill she be whole, and looke that she be empty when ye giue the medicine.

How you shall take your Hawke from the Erye.

VVHO so taketh his Hawke from the Erye, it behoueth him to be wise in bringynge her easly, and to keepe her from cold, and from hurting of her bones, for they be tender, and she must haue great rest, and they must haue as cleane ayre as can be, and alwaies giue her cleane and hot meate, and giue her a little and often, and chaunge her meate often, and cut her meate into small morsels, for they shold not tyze on bones: and then when she beginneth to pen, and plumeth, and pruneth, and picketh her selfe, put her into a cloſe warme place where no Wermine may come in to her, and let the place be cloſe from Winde and rayne, and then she will come her selfe: and euermore giue her god hot meates, for it is better for a man to feede his Hawke while she is tender with god meate, and to make her god with some cost, then to feede her with evill meates to make her bathfiftie with little cost: and looke when she beginneth to come, then giue her bathyng.

A Medicine for wormes in a Hawke, which sickenesse is called the Eylanders.

BEWARE of this sickenesse: the remedie for it is this. Take an herbe that is called Peppe, and put it into the gut of a Capon, or of an Hen, and knit it with a thred, and let her receiue it whole, and she will be whole and safe.

Thus you shall know when your Hawke hath wormes in her belly: looke when she hath cast, and then ye shall finde one or two about her casting place, if she hath within her any.

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A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth wormes at her fundament, and what wormes they be.

Take the lymayle of yron, and mingle it with the flesh of Porcie, and giue it two daies to the Hawke to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath a sicknesse called the Aggersteyne.

Vhen you see your Hawke hurt her feete with her beake, and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the Aggersteyne: For this disease, take the dung of a Doue, and the dung of a Sheape, and strong Vineger, and mingle them softly in a brazen bason, and mingle them well together to serue for thre daies after, and giue her flesh of a Culuer with Honey, and with powder of Pepper, and set her in a darke place nine dayes, and when you see new feathers on her tayle, wash her with Verole nine daies, and she will be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Crampe in her wings, and how it commeth.

Take a white Loafe of bread, somewhat colder then it comes out of the Ouen, and hold the Hawke softly by hurting, and cut the Loafe almost through, and display her winge easily, and hold it betweene the two parts of the Loafe, and let it be held so the space of halfe an houre, and it will helpe her.

The Crampe commeth to an Hawke by taking cold in her youth: therefore it is good for an Hawke to keepe her warme, whether she be young or old.

Let not your Hawke be put into mewe to far, but in this manner as followeth, if ye lose her.

Kepe her well, and put her not late in mew: for who so for courtesnes of flying, loseth the time of his Hawkes mewinge, and with-holdeth her too long from it, he may after

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put her in mew at aduenture, for then a part of her mewinge time is past. Who so putteth his Hawke in mew in the beginning of Lent, if she be kept as she ought to be, she should be mewed in the beginning of August, which is the best time of all other.

How you shall dispose and ordaine your mew.

Set and dispose your mew in this manner, so that no Vile, scell nor Poleat, nor no other Clermine annoy it, nor that it be windie or cold, nor that it be ouer hot, let one part of it stand towards the Sunne, so that the most part of the day the Sunne may come to it. Also you must looke that she be not troubled with noysse or the singing of men, & that no man come to her but onely he that feedeth her: you must let her haue a feeding stocke in her mew, and a long string to binde her meat, or else she will carry her meat about the house and beray it with dust, and peraduenture she will hide it till it stinke and then feede on it: which if she should do, it would be her death. And therefore when it is bound to the feeding stocke, then she will neyther at feeding, neyther at tyxing, nor at lighting downe, nor at rising hurt her selfe: and when she hath fed, take away that she leaueth, and looke that she haue fresh at every meale: for of stale and evill meats she will engender many diseases, and looke that you never go to the mew but when you carry her meat or water to bath her. Suffer no rayne to wet her at any time if you may: and as for her bathing, that will nothing hinder her mewinge. This mew would notwithstanding the warmth and closenesse, haue a convenient place from some windows built aboue a yard outward, and at least a yارد and a halfe square, which would be onely lathed of an indifferent widenesse without any lome, so as the ayre might freely come in therat, for this must be the place where your Hawke in the heate of Summer may weather her selfe, which is as comfortable as any meat whatsoeuer: Besides your mew must never be without Scars of Hawkes Stones of all sises, of sand, grauell

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and greene tuffes, for it is both wholesome and naturall for a Hawke to liue vpon the greene grasse, yet they must be often changed, and so must the water in which she batheth, the tubbe being large and not aboue ffeue inches in depth at the most.

The manner how a man shall put his Hawke into the Mew: and is proued.

Only thing you must beware of, that she haue no sicknesse before you put her in Mew: for as I haue proued, a sickle Hawke shall never mew well, but though she mew. She shall not endure: but when she is great and fat, for at the bating of her estate, she will no longer endure. Sometime without any medicine many men deuise how they may mew their Hawkes: for some put them in at high estate, & some when they be very low, and some when they are empty and leane: but it makes no matter for that, if she be sound: neuer thelesse, you shal haue mine aduise as I haue liene & proued.

Whosoever putteth a Goshawke, a Tercell, Sparshawke or any other Hawke into Mew, so high that she may be no higher, she will hold her long ere she leue and leue any feathers: and who so putteth her into mew, leane, it will be long ere she remount: and who so putteth her into mew too leane and hungry, if she haue meat at her will, she will eate too much, because of hunger, and she is likely to kill her selfe therewith, as hath bene often liene: but who so will haue his Hawke indure and mew kindly, my counsel is that she be neither too high nor too low, nor in dirstesse of hunger, but as she shouldeste lie: but take heede the first day of too much eating, till the time that she be stanche, and after you may giue her such meat as I shall describe you her caster.

In what manner you shall feede your Hawke in your mew.

I Dooke what meate she hath bene most vsed to be fed with, and feede her therewith eight dayes together, and giue

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giue her Birds enough morning and euening, and let her plume vpon them well, and take casting of the plumage, and that will cleane her well, and cause her to haue god appetite, and it will cleane her bowelles well, and when she is well cleensed, you may giue her what meate you will, so it be cleane and fresh. But the best meat to make her mew sound without any medicine, is the flesh of a Kid, of a young Swanne, and of a young Chicken, and of a young Goose: for such meate is hot of it selfe: a Rat also is excellent.

Also take pieces of great fresh Celer, and especially that next the navell, and wet it in hot blood of Mutton, it is god to make her to mew, but especially it will make her white after her soze age. These said fleshes be god to mew a Hawke, and to keepe her in stale, but looke that she haue plenticie euery day, that she rather leue then lacke, and every third day let her bathe if she will: and when she is waxed neare somed, then let her eate Hennes and fat Poyke: and of a Hound is passing god. For to speake the truth, and as long expert, once teacheth vs, there is no meate generally so god for a Hawke that is in any god and perfect state of body, as doggs flesh is, so it be giuen warme or not to stale.

To make a Hawke mew quickly, without any hurtynge of her.

The experiment is thus approued. Take an Adder that is red of nature, and also there be Snakes of the same kinde, and they be very bitter, take two or three of them, and smite off their heads and their tayles: then take a new earthen Pot that was never vled, and cut them in small pieces, and put them into the Pot to steech, and let them steech at leisure, and let the Pot be couert close that no ayre come out of it, nor no byeth, and let them steech so long that the pieces turne to grasse, and put it into a cleane vessell, as oft as you feede your Hawke, annoynt her meat therewith, and let her eake as much as she will, and that will mew her at your will.

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Also if you take Wheate and Barly and boyle it in the broth that the Adders were sodden in, and when you see it begin to breake, take it out, and seede Henns and Chickens therewith, and with those henns or chicknes seede your Hawke. This medicine is well approued amongst all our late Faulkners.

Who so would haue his Hawke mew, and that her feathers shoud not fall.

Take powder of Canel, and the iuyce of Franche coste, and the iuyce of Pararie, & take thre or four morells of meat, and wet them therein, and make your Hawke swallowe them, and serue her so many times.

Also take the skinne of a Snake and of an Adder, and cut them into small pieces, and temper it with hot blood, and make your Hawke to eat thereof, and she shall not mew.

For the Gowte in the throte.

Vhen you see your Hawke blow many times, and that it commeth of no bating, you may bee sure she hath the Gowt in her throte: and for that disease, take the blod of an Peacocke, Incense, Myzabolana, & cloue Gilly flowers and Canel, and Ginger: and take of all these every cuening, and mingle them with Peacockes blod, and seeth it till they be thicke, and thereof make mozzells, and give the Hawke at mozning and none.

For the Gowte in the head and in the reynes.

Vhen you see your Hawke may not endue her meate, nor remoue her estate, she hath the Gowts in the head and in the reynes. Take Pomie, (among the Apothecaries you may haue it,) and the skinne of an Hare, and gine it to your Hawke to eate nine times with the flesh of a Cat, and if she hold the meate she shall be safe.

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A medicine for the Crampe in the thig h, in the legge, or in the fote or an Hawke.

Vhen you see your Hawke lay one fote upon an other, then she is taken with the Crampe, then draw her blod, both vpon the fote that lyeth on the other fote, and vpon the legge, and it will helpe her.

For the Cough, or the Posse.

Take powder of Bayes, and put it on the flesh of a Doe, and giue it off to your Hawke, and it will helpe her.

A medicine for the sicknesse within the body of any Hawke, if it shew not outwards, how she shall be holpen and in what manner.

A man may knoyn by the countenance of an Hawke partly her infirmities: but it is straunge to know many diseases, when he knoweth not wheresof nor how it commeth: For this desease seede your Hawke well of an Hen, and then make her fast two dayes after, that she may empie her body: the third day take Honey and seeth it, and fill her full, and binde her beske that she cast it not out againe, and then set her out of the Sunne, and when it draweth to wards night seede her of a hote Fowle: and if this will not helpe her, never take for other medicine.

For the passion that Goshawkes haue fasting.

Take the roote of small Rushes, and make iuyces of them, and wet her meate therein, and make her eate thereof.

A medicine for the Falera.

Vhen you see your Hawkes Tallents ware white, then it is a signe shie hath the Falera, the cure is: take a blacke Snake and cut away the head and taile, then take the middle and scue it in an earthen Pot, then take the Grease and sauue it, and anwoynt the flesh either of Pigion

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Pigeon or Hen therewith, and let the Hawke fede thereon eight dayes together: and at the end of eight dayes, fede her with warme Birds.

For the Podagre.

VVhen your Hawkes fete are sinelled, then we say we hath the Podagre: the cure whereof is, take fresh Bay Butter, and as much of Oyle of Olive, and of Allome, and chafe them well together at the fire, and make thereof an oyntment, and annoynct her fete four dayes together, and set her in the Sunne, and give her the flesh of a Cat, and if you se it availe not, seeth the cutting of a Vnue and wrap in it about the swelling, and let her sit vpon a cold Stone, and annoynct her with Butter till she be whole.

For Hawkes that be wounded.

Take away the feathers about the wound, and take the white of an Egge, and Oyle of Olive, and mingle them together, and annoynct the wound, and keepe it with white wine, vntill the time that you see dead flesh, and then put it to the wound Escoupe, vntill the time that the dead flesh be washed: after take Incense, and take as much of the one as of the other, and mingle them together and when you will annoynct the soare, heat your oyntment, and annoynct it with a pen, vntill the time the skinne growe againe: and if you see dead flesh about it, and that you wold haue it away, wash it with Vneger, and then annoynct it with this oyntment aforesaid, and she shall be whole.

A medicine for an Hawke that hath the Artericke.

VVhen you perceue that your Hawke is fat about the heart, you may trust to it she hath the Artericke, therfore let her blood in the originall baine, and after that, giue her a Frogge to eate, and she will be whole.

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A Medicine for an Hawke that is troubled in the bowels.

VVhen your Hawke is troubled in her bowels, you shall know it by her eyes, for her eyes will bee darke, and she will looke drownesly, and her mutisling will defile her fundament, then take the Hawkes meat, and annoynct it with the powder of Camomile or Ferne, and giue it her to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Gout.

Fede your Hawke once or twice with an Ichein, and it shall helpe her.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath Mytes.

Take the iuyce of Wormewood, and put it where they be, and they will die.

A Medicine for an Hawke that hath the Stone.

Aannoynct her Fundament with Oyle, and put in the powder of Allome with a hollow straw into her fundament: Also take an herbe called Cassis Larder, and annoynct her mouth therewith, and she will be whole. Also if you take small Flamis roots, and Polepodie of the Oak, and the Petures of Spine, and grinde them well, and saeth it in Butter, and Crayne it through a cloath, then make thise Pellets as bigge as a Hassell Nut, and put them in your Hawkes mouth in the morning, and looke that she be emptie, and then let her fast till euening, then fede her by little and little till she be sound.

A Medicine for Vermin.

Take the iuyce of the roote Fennell, and put it where the Vermin be, and they will die, or if you bathe her in a decoction thereof, it is the surer way.

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A Medicine for the Rewme that Hawkes haue.

Vhen you see your Hawke close her eyes, and shake her head, giue her Lard of a Goat the first day, and the second day giue her Epaticke, with the flesh of a Chickern, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Hawkes that be drie and desire to drinke, to keepe them moyst.

Take the iuyce of Horehound, and wet the Hawkes meate therein, and feede her therewith once or twice, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for diseases in the Entrayles.

A Hawke whose entrayles are payned is more then ordinary sick, for if she hold not her meate but cast it, it is a token of a soule glut or surfaite of feathers taken in her sorcage, and appcares when she comes to much labour: the signes are, she will haue much desire to rest, and will sleepe when she putteth over her meate, and the flesh whiche she hath in her gorge, if she cast it, looks as it were sodden: she will many times assay to put over her meate but cannot, wherefore if she cast it she may be holpen, if not, she dieth: The cure therefore is to take the yolkes of Egges rawe, when they be well beaten together, put to it Spanish Salt, and as much Honey, and wet therewith the Hawkes meate, and feede her therewith thre dayes together: and if she make dauntie in eating of it, then make her offorce to swallow thre or fourre morsels a day, and presently she shall be whole. Yet I will tell you another thing: Take Honey at the chaunge of the Monie, and a sharpe Nettle, and make thereof small powder, and when it is well ground, take the brest bone of an Hen, and another of a Culuer, and make it small with a knife, and doe away the skinne, and put powder thereon, and all hot with the powder, feede her thre daies and she will be whole.

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For sicknesse of swelling.

Iff a Fellon be swolne in such sort that a man may heale it, then thus a man may helpe her and lengthen her life, but the Hawke will be very eager & grieuous of sicknesse: therfore you must take the rotes of Comferye and of Suger as much, then sooth it in fresh grease, with the third part of Honey, and then draw it through a faire cloath, and then oft give it to the Hawke, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Blaynes in Hawkes mouthes, called Frounces.

The Frounce is a searsfull disease, and draweth her to death, and with-holdeth her strength, and it commeth of cold: for cold doth a Hawke much harme. To cure her, take Fennell, Mariall and Kerseye alike much, and sooth them, and straine them through a cloath, and sometimes wash her head therwith, and put some on the rose of her mouth, & the halbe safe, otherwise for the most surest way to cure any Frounce in generall, for indeed they be no other then common Cankers in the mouth, engendred by extreme heats and soule steding: you shal take Allome & bay it into a very fine powder: then mire it with the strongest Wine-Wineger, and make it as thicke as Puddle, then with a fine Cambrie rag dipt therin, rubbe the soze till it blinde, and so continue till the Cancer be kild, and that the flesh look red and cleare, then heale it with a little luke-Honey.

A Medicine for an Hawke that casteth her flesh.

Soeth Raysons in water and wet her flesh therin when it boyleth.

A Medicin for the Agrum.

Vhen you see your Hawke haue blode chakes, then we hath this disease called Agrum: therefore take a Needel of Silver, and heate it in the fire, and burne the partes throughout, then anoynt it with oyle Olive.

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A Medicine to make a Hawke sat.

Take a quanttie of Poppe and Honey, and Butter as like much, and clarified grease, take away the Shume, seeth them together, and annoynt the flesh therewith, and she will encrease exceedingly.

For botches that grow in a Hawkes iaw.

Cut the botches with a knife, and let out the matter, and cleane it with a silver Spone, or else fill the hole with the powder of Arne Heilit, burned into powder, a vpon the powder doe a little cloath bespred with hot waxe, and so it will away.

A Medicine for an Hawke that will not come to reclayne.

Take fresh Butter, and put into it Suger, and put it in a cleane cloath, and reclayne her to that, and keepe it in a boare, and put it into your bagge.

A Medicine for Hawkes that be refrayned.

Vhen you see your Hawke to dese, and to cast water thorow her nostriles, then doublese she is refrayned: for this disease take the graynes of Shaffel gree, and of Pepper, and grinde it well and temper it with strong Vineger, and put it to the rose of her mouth, and gine her flesh to eate, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for Hawkes that haue paynes in their Croppes.

Take faire Porfumum, and powder of Cilouer, and mingle them together and gine it her to eate, and if she hold it past the second day after, she shall be whole.

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A Medicine for the Stone in the fundament.

Vhen your Hawke cannot inute, then she hath this disease called the Stone: and for this sickenesse you shall take the heart of a Swine, and the grease of a Swine, and cut it with the flesh of the heart, and she shall be whole.

A Medicine for the drie Frounce.

For this sickenesse, take the rote of Polypode that grow eth vpon Okes, and seeth it a great while, then take it from the fire, and let it stand till it be luke-warme, then wash your Hawkes flesh therein thre times when you feed her, and it will helpe her.

A Medicine for wormes called Anguellis.

Take pressure of a Lambe that was eyned before his thine, and make thre of thre morsels, and put it into the gut of a Culuci, and siede her therewith, & looke that the Hawke be empie when you give her the Medicine, or else take the tylce of Dragons and fill the gut of a Pigeon, and then cut it as the Hawke may Swallow it, and knit his beake soe, cutting it vp againe, and give her the doussels of a Bucke as hot as they be cut out, and make powder of the pissell, and cast it vpon the flesh, and she shall be whole.

Proper termes vsed in keeping of Hawkes.

A Hawke tyreth vpon Rumps, she feedeth vpon all maner of flesh, she gorgeth when she filleth her gorge with meate, she beaketh when she wipeth her beake, she ronseth when she shaketh all her feathers, and her body together, she endureth when her meate in her bowels falleth to digestion, she nuteth when she avoideth her ordure, she percheth when she standeth on any Bough or perch, she Joyketh when she sleepes, she puts ouer when she auoldest her meat out of her gorge into her pannell,

¶ 3

¶ 4

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She pruneth when she fetcheth Dyle with her beake out of her taile, and amoynts her feathers. She plumeth when she pulleth off the feathers of any Fowle, or any thing, and casteth it from her: She warbleth when she draweth her winges ouer the midst of her backe, and softly shaketh them, and lettech them fall againe: She mantelletch when she stretcheth out one wing alone, and afterward the other wing, and most commonly she doth that before shee warbleth her.

The names of Sparhawks, as Ostregers and Spernitors haue determined.

There is a question asked whchther a man shall call a Spere or a Sparhalwe, or an Asper Hawke, and Ostregers and Spernitors say, she may be called all three names: for these reasons, she may be called a Sparrehawke, for of all Hawkes that are, she is most spere, that is to say, most tender to kepe: For the least mistaking and mis tending of her, killeth her, and she may be called an Asper Hawke of Sharpnes of her courage, and of her looking quiche, and also of her spiring. For she is most aspere and sharp in all things that belong unto her. Of all Hawkes she may be called a Sparhawk, for two reasons: one is, she spareth Goshawkes & Tercells vntill the time they be reclaimed to fye, and till they be fully mewed and cleane ensayned, for all the while they be vnable, the Sparhalwe occupieth that season, & flieth the Partrich wall, from Saint Margarets day vntill it be Lammas, and she will slay young Feasants, Hichcokes in the beginning of the pierc: and I haue seyn them slay the Teale, the black bird, the Wodcocke and the Thrush, althoough the Wodcocke be comzole to kill: and therfore when you come to a Groue of Trees, or Chicket of Bushes, cast your Sparhawk into the tree and beate the bushes, and at the rising of the Fowle she will be sure to haue her. Further, if that there were a shipp fraught full of Hawkes, if there were but one Sparhawk amongst them, there should be

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be no custome paid for any of them, and therefore she is in divers respects, a Sparhawk.

How a Hawke flyeth.

A Hawke flyeth to the riuere divers waies, and she slayeth the fowle diversly, that is to say, to the bely, or to the beake, or the toll: and as i is but one, as ye shall understand herafter. She slayeth also to the querre, to the crepe, and no more waies but those thre, and she immeth fowle at the ferre Iute, or at the Jutty ferre.

Now ye shall know the meaning of these termes, Randon, Creepe, Banewd.

YOur Goshawke or Tercell that shall fye to the bely, to the toll, or to the beake: in this manner she must be taught. You must finde a Fowle in the Riuere, or in the pit, and set your Hawke a god space from you vpon a Molehill, or vpon the ground, and crepe softly to the fowle, and when you comenere where the fowle lieth, luke bakeward to the Hawke, and with your hand beake your Hawke to come to you, and when she is on wing, and commeth low by the ground, and is almost at you, then smite your Hawke pole and criue hue, hue, hue, and make the fowle rise, and then the Hawke will haue her.

And now, if your Hawke haue the Fowle on the farr side of the riuere, or the pit, from you, then she slayeth the Fowle at the ferre Iute, and if she slay it upon that side ye be on, as it may hap divers times, then you shall say She hath slayn the Fowle at the Jutty ferre. If your Hawke slay the Fowle aloft, ye shall say She towke it at the mount, or at the soupe.

And if the Fowle rise not but fye along after the Riuere, and the Hawke haue her, then ye shall say She flew it at randon. And if your Hawke flieth at or to the Creep, when you haue your Hawke on your fist, and that you crepe softly to the Riuere or to the pit, and steketh to the brinke thereof,

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thereof, and then cry hue, and then by that meane nime the Fowle, then is she slayne at the Crepe, at the ferre Jutte, or Juttie ferre: and if it happen, as it doth often, that the Fowle for feare of your Hawke will rise and fall into the ryver againe, or ere the Hawke see her, and so lye still and dare not arise, then you shall say your Hawke hath entred the Fowle into the Riuere, and there be more Fowles in the Riuere then your Hawke pinneth, and they dare not arise for feare of your Hawke.

A Thefse.

YOU shall understand that your Goshaloke must not flye to the Riuere with belles in no wise: and therefore a Goshawke is called a Thesfe.

Querre:

YOUR Hawke shal to the Querre, when there be in the sumble time, faydes of Mallards in the field, and when she espyneth them and comemeth couert her selfe, and flye prestly to the hedges or low by the ground, and nime one of them: then may you say that the Fowle was daime at the Querre. But the generall use in these dayes of the word Querre, is when you first enter your Hawke: the first Fowle shal slayeth, is slaine at the Querre: and the Hawke that doth slayeth, is said to be Querred, as much as to say, the first setting out, or finding of the Fowle.

Markethis tearme, Draw.

Some misuse this tearme Draw, and say that their Hawke will draw to the Riuere: and that tearme draw, is properly assigned to that Hawke that will slay a Rooke, or a Crow, or a Rauen upon the land setting: and then it may be said that such an Hawke doth draw well to a Rooke.

Of Hawking.

If you will make your Hawke to the Querre, you must vse her in this manner.

Take a tame Mallard and set him in a plaine field, and let him goe where he will, then set your Hawke vpon your list, and go to that plaine, and hold vp your hand a pretly way off from the Mallard, and looke if your Hawke can espie it by her owne courage: and if she haue sound the Fowle and desire to flye to it, let her kill it, and plume well vpon it, and serue her so thre or fourre times, and then she is made to the Querre.

I haue knowynge Gentlemen that when they haue seen my tame Ducks, that if their Hawkes haue desired to flye at them, they haue let them flye, to the encouraging of them another time, and so haue wone them to the Querre.

A pretie deuice to take a Hawke that is broken out of Mew, and all manner of other Fowles that sit in trees, or that hath taken vp their perch all night in any place.

YOU must in the night doe it. Climbe vp softly, with a Skone or a Lanterne, and you must haue but one light in your hand, and let the light be towaards the Hawke or Fowle, that she see not your face, and you may take her by the legs or any other place of her as you list. This is approued: for I haue knowynge Divers that haue taken many Fowles after this same manner.

Of the Belles of the Hawkes.

Looke that the Belles that your Hawke shall weare that they be not too heauie, nor that they be aboue her power to beare, and that they be not one heauier then another, but that they be both of a waight: also looke that they haue agod sound and shill, and not bath of one sound, but that one be of a shyppe tyme aboue the other, and that they be iwhole and not broken, especially in the sounding place: for if they be any whit broken, they will sound felly.

Of Sparhawkes belles there is divers choyce, and little charge

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charge of them, for there is plenty of them: and for Col-
hawkes, the bels of William were counted the best, and
they are very good: for commonly they are sounded with
Silver, and therfore they are sold thereafter. There are
now used of Dutchland bels, made in a towne called Do-
drecht, and they are excellent good bels, for they are well
sooted, and well sounded, very good in ringing, of Shylnesse,
and passing well lasting.

How to reforme Hawkes that will carry away
their Pray.

Divers Hawkes, partly by being scarred by the indis-
cretterashesse of unskilfull Faulconers, and partly by
being accustomed to pray upon small birds, will whan they
haue slaine any thing, carry it away vp into trees or other
places, where gorging themselves they will neglect their
due obedience to their feeder, which to prevent you shall
not at any time let your Hawke feade upon quiche Birds,
vullesse the creance be fired thereunto. so that whan she
would carry she must lose her pray, this will chuse her, and
make her forbeare: Besides you shall not at any time cast
her forth any fode, Pigeon, or other, but you shall first tie
it fast to a heavy lure, such as she cannot raise from the
ground, and if notwithstanding she be still apt to that euill,
you shall then make a big round button of leather, and fire
it vnder the ball of her foote, in such soot that she cannot by
any meanes trusse any thing, and thus you may at your
pleasure stite her without any feare of carrying.

Here endeth the Booke of Hawking, and hereafter
insueth the names of all manner of Hawkes,
and to whom they belong.

These Hawkes belong to an Emperour, and these be
their names: an Egle, a Bautere, a Melon: the simplest
of these thre wil slay a Calf, a Falure, a Roe, a Kid, a
Crane, a Bulkard, a Stoake, a Swanne, or a Fore on the
plaine.

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plaine ground: and these are not inlure, nor reclaimed, be-
cause they be so ponderous to the Perch portafis: and
these thre by their nature belongs to an Emperour.

These Hawkes belong to a King.

A Cerfaulcon, a Tercell of a Cerfaulcon, are due to a
King.

For a Prince.

There is a Faulcon gentle, and a Tercel gentle, and these
be for a Prince.

For a Duke.

There is a Faulcon of the Rocke, and that is for a Duke.

For an Earle.

There is a Faulcon Perigrine, and that is for an Earle.

For a Baron.

There is a Basterd, and that is for a Baron.

Hawkes for a Knight.

There is a Sacre and a Sacret, and those be for a Knight.

Hawkes for a Squier.

There is a Lauer, and a Lauerel, & those be for a Squier.

For a Lady.

There is a Perlson, and that Hawke is for a Ladie.

An Hawke for a young man.

There is a Hobbie, and that is for a young man.

And these be Hawkes of the Tower, and be both il-
lured, and be called and reclaymed.

FINIS.

The Booke



The Booke of Hunting: whereunto is added the measures of Blowing, very pleasant to be read, for all those that haue delight in the Art of Venerie.



In the Booke of Haluking is discoursed
and noted the proper tearmes belonging
to that Gentlemanlike exercise: So in
like manner is shewed in this Treatise of
Hunting, for all sorts of beastes of Ven-
erie, and also is shewed all convenient
tearmes, as well of Hounds as of Beastes, or any other that
appertaine to the Art of Venerie.

Of Beastes of Venerie there be fourte sorts.

The Hart, the Boze, the Wolfe, and the Hare.

Beastes of Chase there be fve kindes.

The Bucke, the Roe, the Martyn, the Fore and the
Doe: and these are the fve beastes of Chase, and if you
chance to finde any other, you shall call them Rascall.

Of the Age of an Hart.

The first yere he is a Calfe, the second yere a Broket,
the third yere a Spayd, the fourth yere a Stagge, and
the fift yere a great Stagge, and at the fixt yere he is an
Hart.

To know the head of an Hart:

Vou shall call the head of a Hart, Anteler, Kiall, and
Surrall, and when you may know him by the top, you
shall

of Hunting.

Hall call him forke a Hart of tenne, and when he beareth
thre in the top, you shall call him a Hart of twelue, and
when he beareth four you shall call him summed, a Hart
of sixteene, and from fourward you shall call him sum-
med of so many as he carrieth, how many so euer they be.

Of a Heard, a Bevie, a Sounder, or a Rout.

Of Hart, Hinde, Bucke, and Doe, you shall euer say
a heard, of Roos you shall euer sayme a Bevie, of
wilde Swyne a Sounder, and of Woldes a rout.

Of Heards, and their sevrall kindes.

Ether of red Deare, which onely are Harts or Hindes,
or fallow Deare, which are Bucke and Doe, you shall
call upon the view, twentie, a little heard, forke a middle
heard, and eightie a great heard. Now you shall under-
stand that a Bucke is the first yere a Falwe, the second a
Picket, the third a Sorrell, the fourth a Rose, at what time
he will serue for a warrant, and the fift a Bucke of the
first head.

Upon the view of a Hart, if he be a godly Deare, you
shall not call him sayre, but a great Hart, or a great
Hinde, or a great Bucke: But a Doe you shall call a
sayre Doe, these are the true tearmes of a perfect wood-
man.

Of Roos.

Six Roos or vnder is a small Bevie, fenne is a middle
Bevie, twelve is a great Bevie, and still the greater
the number, the greater is the Bevie.

Of wilde Swyne;

Twelue is a small sounder of wilde Swyne, sixteene a
middle sounder, and twentie a great sounder.

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Of Hunting the Roe, and the rightes thereunto.

Vhen you shall Hunt the Roe, you shall say, he crosses, and trauersses before the Hounds, or if you say he doubles, it is not much amisse, although by the lawes of Sir Tristram, it is hardly permitted. You shall not say, this is a great Roe-bucke, but a faire Bucke, and a faire Doe. Dressing or breaking up of a Roe, is called the Herdling of a Roe, which you shall perforne in this sort, you shall lay the head betwene the two foreleggs, then take the two hinder legs, and crossing them, put them, over the two contrary fore legs, fastning them by the wounding of the sommer ioynts, onely taking out the bowels and the blood, and cutting off the teste, wherewith you shall reward your Hounds, dividing each teste into four pieces with your wood-knife, and putting them amongst the bowels and blood, give it the Hounds, for this is their reward onely.

Of the Bore, and his rightes.

To speake first, of the age of the wild Boze, he is calld the first yere a Pigge of the Hounder, the second yere he is a Hogge, the thirtysere, a Hog-scre, the fourth, a Boze, for then (if not before) he departeth from the Hounder, and then he is called a singler. Now, when you haue slaine the Boze, you shall undoe him, first: taking off the skinne, and in dressing him orderly divide the flesh into two and thirtie bretches, as it is termed amongst woodmen. If he be slaine by the strength of the Hounds, you shall give them the bowells vpon the ground in the same place where he was killed, which also is called a reward.

Of the Hare, and her rightes.

The Hare is the King of all the beasts of venarie, and in Hunting maketh the best sport, breedeth the most delight of any other, and is a beast most strange by nature, for he often changeth his hinde, and is both male and female: and

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and this is a strange thing in the female, and onely peculiar to this beast of all other: after she hath taken the Bucke, and commeth to kynle, she bringeth forth two Leuerits, rough, and in peri & shape, and retaineth two other in her still, which she bringeth forth before the two first be wellable to receue, and she is knotted for her third Leuerit, and all this at one time. We earme the place where she kyneth, her Forme, the place through which she goeth to receue her Muset, and when we find wher she hath gone, we call it the pricking out of the Hare, except it be in the Snow, and then we call it the trapping out of the Hare: her deceits, and shiffts, before the Hounds, we call her doubling, and her seeing, we call her receue. The Hare beareth sewet, & grease, sh: timesh:th, crottises, and ranges; although amongst the Huntsmen of these latter times, these earmes be worne out of use, onely we say he crottises. When the Hare is gone to her Forme, we say ever she is gone to her leate, and we say the Hare sitteh, whereas, speaking of other beasts, we say they lie, & the reason is, because she ever buckleth vpon her leggs, as though Nature had taught her to haue her teste ever in readinesse, being of all other beasts the most watchfull: and she naturally desirith to runne vp the hill, because her leggs be shorther before then behinde, and the sewet, or grease, which she beareth, lieth ouer the loynes, betwene the chinc and the taile, yet we doe not say the Hare is fat, but the Hare is white.

Now if you goe about to Hunt this nimble and delicate chace, you shall when you come to the kennell (in the morning) to couple by your Hounds, first gibell once, or twice, to awake & stirre vp the dogs, then opening the kennell doore, the Huntsman shal use some gentill wards of ratling, least in their hale comming out, they should hurt one another, to which the Frenchman useth this word Arece, Arece, or as we say in English, soft, soft, ho, ho, ho, once or twice redoubling the same, coupling them as they come out of the kennell: and being come into the field, and having

uncoupled,

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uncoupled, the Frenchman vseth to say, Hors de couple auant, auant, once or twice, with so-how thre times together. The vse to gibet once or twice to the doggs, culling a trayle, a trayle, there doggs there: and if it be in a Bushie place, to beate the Bushes with your Hunting-pole, and crie, Hup war, hup, which makes the doggs in trailing to hold close together, crying often so-how. And if the Hounds haue had rest, and being ouer-lustie, doe begin to ring about, the Frenchmen vse to cry, Sweat amies, Sweat, redoubling the same, or else, Acerre amies, ho ho, and we in English vse to the same purpose, Soft ho, ho, here againe ho, ho, doubling the same: sometimes calling them backe againe, with a gibet or hallow, pointing with your Hunting-pole vpon the grounds, and crying so-how.

Now, if some one of the Hounds, light vpon a pursent, so that by the manner of his eager spending, you perceine it is very god, you shall cry There, now there, or that is it, that is it, and to put the rest of the cry into him, you shall cry Auant auant, ho, list a Talbot, list there, list, to which the Frenchman vseth Oies, a Talbot, le Vailant oies, oies troue le coward, in the same manner with little difference: and if you finde by your Hounds where a Hare hath beeene at reflece, if it be in the time of grene Corne, and if your Hounds spend vpon the traile nicely, and make a god cry, then shall the Huntsman wind thre notes with his Horn, which he may sundry times vse with discretion, when he seeþ the Hounds haue made away, a double, and make on towards the seate. Now, if it be within some field or pasture, where the Hare hath beeene at reflece, let the Huntsman cast a ring with his Hounds to finde where she hath gone out, which if the Hounds light vpon, he shall cry, There boyce there, that, rat, rat, hoc, heck auant, list to him list, and if they chance by their bramelsicknesse to ouer shote it, he shall call to his Hounds, ho, againe ho, doubling the same twice, and if vndertaking it againe and making it god

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god, he shall then chare his hounds and say, There to him, there, that's it, that rat rat, blowing a Spote. And note that this word so how, is generally vseth at the view of any beast of Chase or Wenerie, but indeed the word is properly, sa ho, and not so how, but for the better pronunciation and suenesse of the same, we say so how, not sa ho. Now the hounds running in full Chase, the French-men vse to say ho ho, or Sweat, alicu, dourte alicu, and we imitating them, say, there boys, there, auant there, to him there, which dearmes are indeed derived from their language. Now we finde the old & ancient huntmen had divers dearmes vpon the view of the pricking of the Hare, which although I finde not very needfull yet for the Lour I bear unto antiquity, I will not omit, as when the Hare hath gone ouer some grasse place where her pickes cannot be seene but onely by stayning the grasse, or by breaking some loose mould, we say the forths or reforths, but these dearmes I will leane to the indifferent opinion of the fullfull huntman.

Now the reason why they say the Hare sumases and crots or croctises is this, we say the Hare sumases, because she beareth sweat, and the croctiseth because she beareth grease, and because she croucheth on the houghs when she letoth it goe: So that we say all beasts which bears fallow, & fayre fayre sumas as they go, all that crouch or crope do not.

The Hounds reward from the Hare.

When your hounds by fierce & god hunting haue kill the Hare, you shall reward them with the Shoulders and the Sides, with the head and all the entrails, excepting onely the gall (for it is precious and medicinal) which reward being deit them is called the Hallow of all god huntmen. But the hinder loynes being excellent meate, and if the dressing be answerable, as daintie vension as any can be, it shall be necessary to preserue them, and bearre them home for your owne reward. Now there is another beast which goeth to reflece as well as the Hare, which is a thing of especiall god note

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note amongst all god huntmen, and that is the Stag, who from the Annunciation of our Lady, till Saint Peters day, is ever said to goe to release as well as the Hare.

Of flaying and stripping of Beastes.

WHEN beasts are slaine, which shall be slayed, and which script, according to their natures and kinds: know that all which bear leuer, and raunge, according to the old English termes, shall be said to be slayed, the Hare onely excepted, which shall be said onely to be stripped, or eased, and so of the Otter or Badger, and generally so all beasts that goe to release.

More of the Roe, and his rights.

THE Roebuck is the first yere a Kid, sucking on his Dam, the second yere he is called a Gerle, the third yere a Hemale, the fourth yere a Roe-bucke of the first head, the fift yere a Roe-bucke: he blyth to cast his hoxnes at S. Andrews tide, & his nature is to hide them in some More, or in some March ground, so that they are very seldeome found, at Saint James tide he ever goeth to the Roe, which when he doth, we say he goeth in his turne. Now if you kill a Roe-buck which is high in grete, you shall dresse the benison of it as of a Hart or a Hinde: we bse to say in cutting time that a Stag Bellowes, a Bucke groynes, and a Roe-bucke Kels, which they bse in the time of their rut, and we bse to say the Fore and the Wolfe doe barke and houle.

The season of all sorts of Venerie:

THE time of grete beginneth at Midsommer day, and continueth till Holy-rood day, and then is the Stag, Bucke, and Hare in season.

The season of the Roe-buck is from Caster till Michaelmas, The season of the Fore is from the Nativitie till the Annunciation of our Ladie.

The season of the Doe or Hare, is from Michaelmas till Candlemas.

The season of the Hare is from Michaelmas till Midsomer.

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of Hunting.

The season of the Wolfe is as the season of the Fore. The season of the Boe is from the Nativitie till the Purification of our Ladie.

Now in the hunting of the Hart or Stag, being of all the most princely & royall chase, it giueth an exceeding grace unto a huntman to vse the tearmes fit and proper vnto the same, which I wil here set down as receiued from antiquity.

First when we see wheres the Hart hath gone, we bse to say, here he breaketh, or here appeareth his stott, and when the Hart entreth a Riuere or Pole (which we call the soyle) we say he descendeth, and when we find wherc he lept into the Riuere, we say he profereth, because we are uncertaine whether he goeth out at some other place, or returneth the same way againe. And if he turne the same way againe, we say he Reprofereth & when we find wherc he hath come out of the other side of the riuer we call it the soyle, and being come out of the water, which fillis his swiskeps, we call it desoulling.

How you shall vndoe, or breake vp a Hart.

AFTER the fall of the Hart or Stag, and that the huntmen are come in together, and haue winded the death of the Hart, you shal lay him upright vpon his hoxnes which is called swing of the Hart, then let the best man in the company, or some personage of account take the assay before the assenby, which done, then first cut off the cods, then begin at the Jaws, and slit him downe to the assay, and so directly downe to the cods: which being done, begin first to slit the left leg before, and next the left leg behinde, which you must not forget in any hand before you goe to the right side, which you must perfore next in the same manner: the which being done, begin at the cheeke on the left side, from which directly take off the skinne downe to the breast, and so downe to the assay, and to the place of the end: then begin at the other side, and doe the same in like manner, but cut not the tayle of the beast (which we call the singe) away in any hand, but cutting off the skin let it remayne to the hanches,

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then spreading the skin abroad, let the bodie be laid upon the same, very open, and begin first to make the Arbor, which is the conduit which leadeth unto the Stomacac, guts and bag, and must be made fast and close by a round knot, then cut out the Shoulders, which must be done with a very long broad paynted knife, wherin you must obserue to keepe the outside of the inner skin whole, and lay it close to the side: then open the belly, and take out the selwt: which is most excellent and needfull for Surgions, then putting in your hand vnder the breast bone, pul downe the Arbor, & turning out the vynch, take away th: rate, filling it with the bloud & selwt, having a needle, and a thred ready to sow it vp with: then searching into the smal guts, take out the maw, and next the lincr, laying them vpon the skin, next after these take out the bladder, then going to the vmbles, first loosen the aduancers which do leare to the necke, and taking the throat or wessand, loosen the fillets very circumspectly, which falle to the vmbles, and must be gathered and stripped vpon the wessand with the same, with the naues & selwt, and the flesh along the midriff from both the sides, and so like a huntman make vp the vmbles with all these together, only keepe the lights vpon the skin: This being done, lit the skin wherin the Hart is infolded, & take away the haire which grow about the same, and in earuing the Hart you shal find a bone therein, which hath the vertue to cure the malady called the passion of the heart, then cutting away the loose shirks, fil them with bloud to save the melting of the grease: then cut away the necke from both the sides, & take the head away from the neck, taking out the tongue & the braine, laying them with the lights, the smal guts, and the bloud vpon the skinne, to reward the hounds, which is called the Querrie. The left shouler of the Hart is his fee whiche dresseth him, and so is the skin and the right shouler the Forresteres fee.

The names of the severall parts which make vp the vmbles of a Deare.

Hart part of the vmbles which cleave vnto the throat hole is called the aduancers, and the hindermost part of the

of Hunting.

The vmbles be called the Forchers, the other are called the crookes of the vmbles: Now in the Hart the chiese part and substance is called the Gargilon, and the other parts are called the crookes and rundell.

The vndoing or dressing of the wild Boe.

As hath bene before said, you shall make two and thirtie breadths of a wilde Boe. The first is the head, the next to that is the coller, which is the best of the Swine, then two shelds, and the two shoulders, and diuide each side of the swine into thre parts, the pestell and the gam-bones, accounting a two, then the two fillets, the legs & the feet diuided into eight parts, diuiding the chine into fourre sundry pieces, then put the grease of the Boe into his bladder and preserue the same as a thing passing medicinable.

Of the Vanlay, the Lay, and Relay, with Forloyning, and such like termes.

This is properly called a Maunlay in hunting, when the hounds are in the chasse of a Hart, and that you either doubt their sped, or finde them safre cast behinde, you doe uncouple fresh hounds, and hallowing them in to the Deere, force him to moze sped then before, which may be a meane to cast off the other hounds whiche be behinde. Now a Lay is this, when the Hart is in full chasse, you lying neare to some covert, doe there shake off some fresh hounds in to the cri, to supply and make it the stronger, if some over-haled Dogs shoud happen to snake in the latter end of the chasse. A Relay, is when you shal uncouple some fresh hounds and cheare them, when as the rest of the Dogs be alreadie gone away with the Hart, and almost out of the hearing of the cri, and this is called a Relay: Now for forloyning, it is, when you finde any chasse within some covert, and some mutte or light running hounds fall in with the same, being stolne out of the covert: this is of huntmen called Forloyning, for they draine the chasse so fast on before, that the huntmen cannot lay the rest of the cri in with the same.

Of the Hornes of a Bucke.

The Hornes of every fallow Deere must bee summed: or euer he be a Bucke he must haue two pa-
med Branches, and fourre and twentie Espelers, which
when he hath, you may very well tearme him a very great
Bucke: and this we see in commone experiance, that oft
in Hunting of the Hare, or the Bucke: the Hounds to-
wards the fall of the chasse, hold together, and come strong-
ly, the reason being thēsēold which maketh them continue,
and incourageth them much: the first is, that when the
Hart, or Bucke, beginneth to be imbolded, he casteth out
of his mouth a froth, which is wonderfull sweete to the
Hounds, which he leaueth vpon the hearebs and Bushes:
the second is, when he sweateth, the sweat runneth downe
from his body to his cleys, which the Hounds finding,
know well he smeketh: the third is, that by reason of his
wearinesse, and toyle, the sweat is very strong, and hot,
and easly entereth the noses of the doggs, which mervau-
lously encouerageth them to his death.

Beastes of the Chase of sweete foote
and of stincking.

And those are the Bucke, the Doe, the Beare, the
Raynberge, the Gylke, the Spikerd, the Ottor, and the
Marlton.

There be beastes of the Chase, of the stincking foote:
the Roe-bucke, and the Roe, the Fulmar, the Iches,
the Baude, the Gray, the Stoore, the Squirrell, the white
Kat, the Sotte, and the Volcat.

The names of divers Hounds.

First there is a Greyhound, a Hound, and a Spaniel, a
Bastard, a Hungrell, a Mastiffe, a Lemoz, Raches, Re-
nets, Terrors, Butchers Hounds, Dunghill doggs,
Trindle tailes, and prick-eared Curres, and small Ladie
Puppies

of Hunting.

Puppies, that beare away the fleas and diuers small
faults.

The properties of a good Greyhound.

Headed like a Snake, necked like a Drake, foled like
a Cat, tayled like a Kat, sided like a Beame, and
backt like a Beame: The first yere he learneth to fede,
the second yere to field him leade, the third he is fellow-
like, the fourth yere none like, the fift yere god enough,
the sixt yere he shall hold the Plough, the seauenth yere
he will auiale great Bitches to assale, the eight yere
liche ladle, the ninth yere cart saddle: and when he is come
to that yere, haue him to the Tanner:

For the best Greyhound that euer you had,
At the ninth yere he is full bad.

The proper tearmes and names of companies of
Beastes and Fowles, with others.

An heard of Hares.	A litter of Whelps.
An heard of all manner of Deere.	A Bindle of young Cats.
An heard of Swannes.	A Bevy of Roes.
An heard of Craines.	A Bevy of Quailes.
An heard of Curlewes.	A sieve of Herons.
An heard of Wrenes.	A sieve of Bytours.
An heard of Harlots.	A sore or a lice of Mallards.
Any of Fesants.	A muster of Peacockes.
A Beute of Ladies.	A walke of Snipes.
A cete of Greyes.	A congregacion of people.
A Berry of Conies.	An exalting of Laches.
A Riche of Patrons.	A watch of Nightingales.
A Belsenes of Fires.	An host of men.
A brace of Greyhounds.	A fellowship of Peomen.
A lease of Greyhounds.	A cherme of Goldfinches.
A couple of Spaniels.	A cast of bread.
A couple of running Hounds.	A couple or payze of Bottles.
	A sight of Doves.

THE DOOKE

An unkindnes of Rauens.	An obesiance of seruants.
A clattering of Choughes.	A seale of Ushers.
A dissimulation of Birs.	A tygencs of Pyes.
A route of Knights.	A holt of Sparrowes.
A pride of Lyons.	A swarme of Bees.
A sleeth of Beares.	A cast of Hawkes of the Tower, two.
A draught of Butlers.	A lease of the same Hawkes.
A proud Chewing of Taylors.	A flight of Colhawkes.
A temperance of Cookes.	A flight of Swallowes.
A stalle of Fosters.	A blding of Rodes.
A hoste of Souldiours.	A murmuration of Stares.
A laughtter of Ocklers.	A route of Wolves.
A glosing of Tauerners.	An untrouth of Hummers.
A malevertines of Pedlers.	A melodye of Harpers.
A thraue of Thyschers.	A pouertie of Pipers.
A squat of Dawbers.	A subtiltie of Scieants.
A fighting of Beggers.	A tabernacle of Baaders.
A singuler of Bozes.	A drift of Fishers.
A drift of tame Swine.	A disguising of Taylers.
A harrase of Horse.	A bleach of Houteres.
A ragge of colthor; or a rake.	A smere of Curious.
A Barren of Mules.	A cluster of Grapes.
A trip of Gotes.	A Cluster of Churles.
A gaggle of Geese.	A ragge of Maydens.
A hwoode of Hens.	A caufull of Knauers.
A badling of Duckes.	A blushe of Boyes.
A nonpatients of Iuices.	An uncredibilitie of Cokolds.
A state of Pynces.	A couise of Partriches.
A thought of Barons.	A spring of Tcles.
A prudence of Clerkes.	A desart of Lapwings.
A superfluite of Nummes.	A fall of Clodcoches.
A schole of Clarkes.	A congregatioun of Plovers.
A doctrine of Dodges.	A couert of Cotes.
A conuerting of Preachers.	A dule of Turtles.
A sentence of Judges.	A scull of Friers.
A banning of Jurours.	Abbes.

of Hunting.

An abhominable sight of Monks.	A kennel of Raches.
A scale of Fissh.	A stale of Lyam.
An example of Parters.	A cowardnes of Curres.
An obseruance of Hermites.	A sound of wild Swinc.
An eloquence of Lawyers.	A stod of Mares.
A faith of Marchants.	A pace of Asses.
A prouision of Schwardes.	A droue of Pete.
houses.	A flocke of Shephe.
A kerke of Panters.	A gaggle of women.
A credence of Delvers.	A peape of Chickens.
A leap of Lybards.	A multiply of Husbandes.
A shrewdnes of Apes.	A pontifica of Prelates.
A sculke of Foxes.	A dignitie of Chamons.
A nest of Rabits.	A charge of Curates.
A labor of Moles.	A discretion of Priestes.
A mufe of Pounds.	A disworship of Scots.

Here followeth the proper termes belonging to the bica-
king vp or dressing of diuers kinds of Beasts,
and Fowles, and Fishes.

A Diere broken.	A fraunch of Myllers.
A Goose reared.	A feast of Bewars.
An embriuing of Caruers.	A going of Butchers.
A safegard of Poxters.	A trinket of Coxisters.
A blase of Huntres.	A plucke of Shotturners.
A threatening of Courteours.	A dronken ship of Coblers.
A promise of Tapsters.	A cluster of Puttes.
A lyng of Pardoners.	A roge of teeth.
A misbelerue of Painters.	A rascall of Boyes.
A lash of Carters.	An Egge tyzed.
A scolding of Gamesters.	A Frier trimyzed.
A wounding of Tinkers.	Of Fishes.
A wapwardnesse of Hawards.	A Salmon chined.
A worship of Cliters.	A Pike splated.
A heuer thyning of Juglers.	P
	Q

The Looke

A Hadoche siced.
A Cheuin fyned.
A Sole loyned.
A Gurnard chined.
A Tench sawled.
An Ele trouchened.
A Wreame splayd.
A Warble tusked.
A Trout gobbetted.
A Pigge heaved and sived.
A Capon sawled.
A Cheuin crushed.
A Conie unlascd.
A Craine displayed.
A Curlew brysnted.
A Fesant alete.
A Quaile winged.
A Plover tynnsed.
A Pigion thied.
A Brawne leched.
A Swanne list.

A Lambe shoulderd.
A Kid shoulderd.
A Hen spoyled.
A Mallard unbryased.
A Heron dismembred.
A Peacocke disfigured.
A Butter vntached.
A Partrich alet.
A Kayle brested.
A Woodcocke thied.

You shall say thus.
A Hart harboorth.
A Quire loggeth.
A Wyman beddeth.
Shouldring or leaving.
A Woodcock breaking.
A Bucke lodgeth.
A Roe beddeth.
An Hare in his sonne.
A Conie sitting.

The true and perfect measure of Blowing

First when you goe into the field, blow with one windide
One short, one long, and a longer.
To blow to the coupling of the Hounds at the Kennell
there, blow with one, one long and three short.
The second windide, one long, one short, and a shorter.

To blow to the field.

Blow with two windides: with the first one short, one
long, and two short.
With the second windide, one short, one long, and a longer.

To

OF TUNNING.

To blow in the field.

VVVith two windides, the first two short, one long
and two short.

The second, one short, one long and a longer.

To uncouple thy Hounds in the field: thre long notes,
and with thre windides.

To blow to seeke

Two Windides: The first a long and a short, the second
a long.

When the Hounds hunt after a gameyn-
knowne, blow thus.

BLow the Weline, one long, and sive short: the second
windide, two short and one long: the third windide, one
long and two short.

To draw from Couert to Couert.

Thre windides, two short, one long, and two short. The
second, one long and a short. The third, one long.

To blow the earching of the Foxe when he
is couerable.

Four notes with four windides. The releife, one long,
sive short.

To blow if the Foxe be not couerable.

Two windides, one long and thre short. The second
windide long.

To blow the death of the Foxe in field or couert.

Thre notes, with thre windides, the rechate upon the
same with thre windides.

The first windide, one long and sive short. The second, one
short and one long. The third, one long and sive short.

The death of the Foxe at thy Lords gate.

Two notes, and then the releife thre tunes.

H 2

The

The death of the Bucke, eyther with Bow or
Hounds, or Grey-hounds.

One long Note.
The knowledge vpon the same.

Two short and one long.
The death of the Bucke with Hounds.

Two long notes, and the rechate.
The price of an Hare ryall.

Nine Notes with thre restes. The Rechate with thre
winds. The first, one long and fise short. The second,
one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short.

To blow the call of the keepers of any
Parke or Forrest.

One short, one long, and a longer. If the keeper an-
swere you, blow two short with one winde, and diewa
towards him. And after that blow one short.

When the game breakerth covered.

Foure with thre winds, and the Rechate vpon the same.
The scent when the hounds can hunt no further.
With thre winds, the first, one long and fise short. The
second, one long and one short. The third, one long.

Where the Foxe is earthed blow for the Terriers
after this manner.

One long and two short. The second winde one long
and two short.

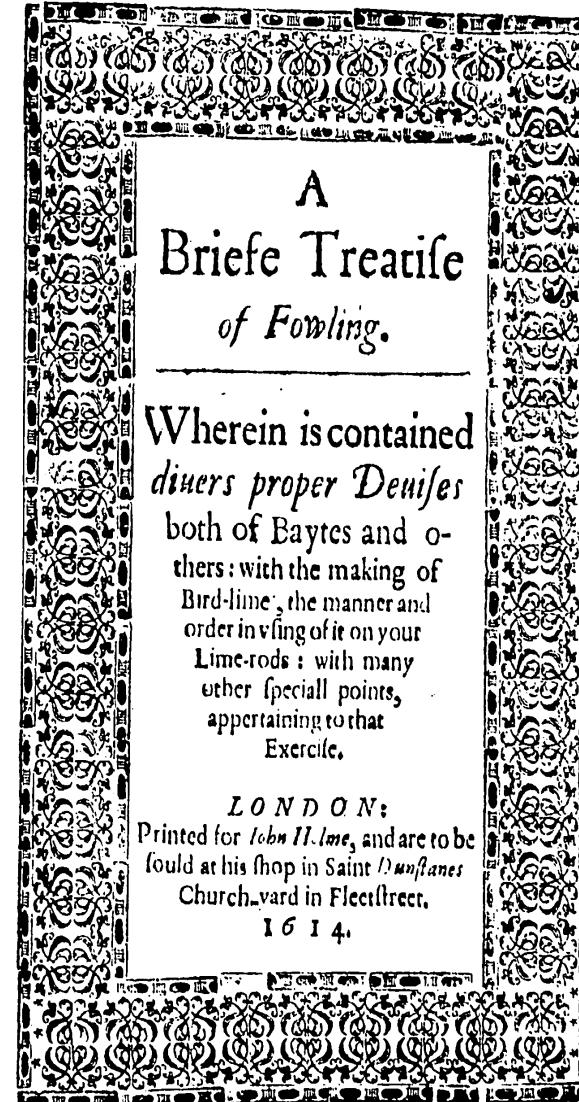
Note this, for it is the chiefeſt and principalleſt point to
be noted.

Every long containeth in blowing ſeven quauers, one
ſixtine, and one quauer.

One Minime containeth fourne quauers.

One short containeth thre quauers.

The end of the measures of blowing.





A Treatise of Fowling :

Wherein is contayned divers proper

Deuises both of Baytes and others : with

the making of Birdlime , the manner and

order in vsing of it on your Lime-rods :

with many other speciall points, ap-

pertaining to that Exercize.



So to the ornament of the Ayre belongeth Birds and Fowles, (as Beda saith) which I meane in this Treatise to set forth. Birds be called Aues, as it were deuide without way : (as Plinic saith) for their waies in the ayre are not distinguisched in certaine, and birds with mouing of their wings deuide and depart the ayre : but anone after the flight the ayre closeth it selfe, leauing no signe or token of their passage and flight. And Fowles be called Volucres, and haue that name of Volary to ffe : for Birds ffe with wings, (as Isidore saith) and therefore they be called Alates, as it were Alatoe : that is, mouing and rearing vp themselves with wings : for they ffe not without wings, nor areare themselves from the earth vp into the ayre without the benefit of their wings or else a Bird is called Ales, and hath that name of Alendo, feeding : for he is fed of hurselue that feedeth birds and fowles of heauen, & giveth meat to all ffe (as Isidore saith.) The condition and properties of Birds be knowne by divers things, by their substance and complexion : for the substance of birds and fowles be made of two middle Elements that be betweene the two Elements that be most heauy and

The Booke

and most light: for in their compositions and making, Ayre and Water hath most malicie: and therefore they haue lesse of earthly heauiness, and moze of lightnes of the Ayre then Beasts that goe on land and swim in Water. By lightnesse of the substance they be bozen into the Ayre (as Iudore saith) and the Ayre that is clost in the hollowies of pens and feathers, maketh a Bird light, and disposteth and maketh him able and helpeth him to mount vpward. Also the condition of Birds is knowne by generation, for they haue a seminal vertue of kynde plignt in them, & by vertueth of them they be kindly moued to increase their kynde by daide of generation, and to kepe their kind in order: As it is said of Aristote, all Birds (saith he) and Fowles when they bring forth Birds lay Egges, though it cannot be seene in all for scarcity: and the beginning of a generation of a Bird, as it is said, it commeth of the whitz, and his meate is the ylike: and after ten daies of the generation a Bird is full shapen in all parts, and the parts be openly distinguisched and knowne, but then his head is greater then all his bodie: and if the Egge shal breake then broken the head shal be found bowed vpon the right thigh, and his wings spreid vpon the head.

When the generation of all the members is perfectly made, and limiation and shape of the members, the shel breaketh sometime the eighteenth day, or the twentith day, as it fareth in Hens, and then the Chickins comes out of the shell aliue, being full shapt, and sometime twaine out of one shell. Among all Beasts that be in order of generation, Birds and Fowles be most honest of kynde: for by order of kind Males sike Females with busynesse, and loue them when they be sound, and fight and put themselves in perill for them, & be ioyned to them onely, as it were by couenant and weddung, loue and nourish, and feed only the Birds that they get, & so kindly they deeme and know betwene sexe & sexe, male and female, except few (whos kind goeth out of kynde) as Aristote sheweth an example of the Partrich, that forgetteth his sexe, that is, to understand the dissolution of male and female, and

of Fowling.

and so he saith, that the male leapeth vpon the male, & the female vpon the female. But of the Egges that come of such treading come no Birds, but they be as wunde-Egges, and take an euill savor of such treading, and an euill stinch. And Birds and Fowles engendering, kepe couenable tyme, for in spring tyme when the generation commeth in, Birds cry & sing, males draw to company of females, and desire each other of loue, and woe with beakes and boyce, & build Nests, and lay Egges, and bring forth Birds, and when the Birds be gendered, they feede and nourish them, and bring them vp, but when the office off generation is full ended, then they cease off song, and depart from each other, & come not together till the time of generation commeth againe.

Also Birds and Fowles be knowne by the places tha they dwel in, for some Birds and Fowles, as we saimeth, loue company, and dwelleth nigh men, as Hens, Cooles, Sparrowes, Storkes and Swallowes, and some breed and sive and be aside of conversation with men, as Fowles of Woods, of mountaines and marties, for by their divers complections they sieke and challenge divers manners of places to inhabite in.

As we may see in our owne country of England, some Fowles vse some heires moze then other some, and in some heires there come none of some Fowles at all: as they doe in other heires. For those that be cold and moist of kynde, vse marshes and Rivers for gathering of meate, and making of Nests, for sitting abrode, and for to bring vp and nourish their young. Birds and Fowles that bee of moze hot and dry kynde, dwel on Mountaines and on high Rockes and Stones, as Birds and Fowles that liue by pray: as Eagles and Falcons, and other such, to the which, kynde giueþ crooked Claws and strong fete.

Also some wood-Fowles vse to dwel in Woods and thicke tops of trees, and some of those be more milde then other, as Birds that sing in sommern time with sweete notes in Woods and Trees.

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And other birds there be that liue onely in felds, and vse to be therein, and get their meate, and eate continually of the fruit of the earth, as Cranes and Geese both wilde and tame, and such Fowles loue to dwell together, both on the ground and in the ayre, and goe and sive together in heards, and loue their owne kinde, and make a Vng among them.

Seing I haue declared the nature and propertie of Fowles in the ayre, I thought good to set downe some rules belonging to Fowling, to help to further some in that practise, which would faine leare and hath no teacher: whiche both to the pleasuring of them, and small labour of my selfe, I haue done my god will.

First of Fowling with Linetwigges, and how we vould set our Linetwigges for sortes of Fowle. You must chuse Linetwigges of those twigs that grow on the body of the Trese, and not of bow twigges, for that they be brittle and will not hold, but will snap a two, but the twigs that grow on the body of the Trese, are young bending twigs: and you must haue to your whole set, a thousand iuli. There is also divers other manners of Fowling, as with Nets, Springes, baites and snarees, with divers other. But to speake first of Fowling with Linetwigges, as some are set low and some high, and that is as we know the haunt of the Fowle that vies to that place, whether they be Geese, Dutes, Snipes, or Hearnes, or Craines, or any other manner of Fowle that vies to the place that you set your Linerods in. If you set your Roddes for wilde Geese, you must sticke them in a manner bynight, and halse a yarde a funder, whiche is almost narcole enough for a Snipe: if you shold sticke them any closer, there would no Fowle benter in at all, for the wilde Gose is the subtlest Fowle of any: for when he lighteth, he lighteth most commonly in the deepest waters for feare of deceit; if he come out of the water to land, he will spie to see if he can spy any thing before her: if he spy any thing, he will into the water againe: but

of Fowling.

ever when you sticke your Rods, sticke them so that the tailes of your Rods may be towards the water, (if you sticke them by any River side) and the heads of your Rods stowing from the River, that the Fowle may come with the Rods: for there is no Fowle that will come against the Rods, nor is able almost, if they would: but being your Rods turned from the River, they will be the bolder to goe onwards, and then they can no way escape. And so likewise set your Rods about the whole plat that you set, with their tailes outwards, and their heads stowing inward, for the Fowle will be the bolder to goe amongst your Rods, if they chunce to light beside them: but you must giue god attendance vpon your Rods, least that the Fowle whiche is tangled doe piske themclues and get away againe: but you must lye very close least that the Fowle doe chance to spy you: but if it bee somewhat darkish that you cannot espy whether there be any Fowle lighted among your Rods, then go to your Rods and giue alue, and if there be any they will flutter straight and flye upward: and if that there be none, then take your staffe and beate the Rivers and Lakes within halfe a myle compasse once or twice, if you be able to compasse it, or more, and then shall you haue them resort to your Linerods very thicke: for he that mindes to catch any, must so trauell that he leauie no Lakes or Springes unsearched, and see that your Linerods bee set somewhat lowe, round about at the very entring, for that is god for all manner of Fowle: but if that they be set high within, it is god reason that the Fowle doth shut her wings before she is altogether at the ground, and see that you doe set your Rods within one another, about thre quarters or halfe a yard a funder almost: and if it freeze hard, you must trun them with a little new Liane and Gose-grate mingled together, and that will keepe them long from freezing. And if there be any speciall place whiche Fowles doe resort to, as in deepe waters, and running Rivers, and that the River is deepe that you cannot set your Rods

The Booke

Rods in, then take a pole or a cord, and a long hay-rope that will winde round about the length of the pole, then take your Lime-rods, and sticke them very thicke and loose withall, and then lay your pole or poles over the River, and thrust the end of your pole within the banke, and tye the other end of your pole next to you to the banke side, and sicke that your pole be a pretie way within the water, and that the heads of your Rods doe stand close to the water: and thus may you set as many poles or cords as you thinke the place doth desire, and sticke your rods very losely that they may goe with the fowle as sone as they touch them.

Good Spaniell a creature to Fowler sure is,
To helpe him sometime, else oft should he mis:
For water and land, it is a good thing
A Spaniell to haue, his game for to bring.

Also there is another manner of way to catch in the water, with small cords being tyed ouerthwart the water, and lime them as you doe Lime-rods with god Water-lime (as we call it) though indeed it is but Bird-lime, but it is tempered to hold within the water, which it will doe if you let the cords be but a little within the water that it may scarce couer it: and if the water be broad, then take a Corke or two and tie them to your Line to hold it vp. This is a pretie trap and not to be suspected.

How to make Bird-lime very pure.

First pill the barke from the Holly-tree about Midsummer, then boyle the same barke, till the bitter rinde will pill from the greene barke, which will be within one day, then lay the same inner barke so pill'd in some close place on the ground, and couer the same with some greene weeds or docks till it be well rotten, which will be within nine daies or there about, then either beate it in morters, or grinde it very small, and then in some quicke streame wash it very cleane: then put it in a pot of earth, and it will spurge within

thre

of Fowling.

thre dayes, then take off the scumme twise or thrise, for if there be any filth left in it, it would rot the Lime. After this keepe the Lime very close till you haue neede to occupie it, mingle a little Hogs grease with it, and so may you stroake your Rods with it. Therefore as it is mentioned of the Poct, the Wosell or Robin is a great cherisher of the Holly-tree, as Terence saith, *Turdus caccat sibi malum*, he maketh a Rod for his owne taple, for the doung of the Wosell cheriseth much the Holly-tree, which afterwards turnes to his owne sorrow.

A rare secret to catch Fowle, as Geese,
Duckles, or Birds.

Nixe vomica, otherwaises called in English the Spring Put, being a pretie doale of that sod in a pecke of Barly, or as little as you thinke god, or Fetchis, or Wheat, and being strooked where wilde Geese, or wilde Duckes come, and as sone as they eate of this, they will sound, and you may take them with your hand. Also the powder of Nixe vomica is god to kill Lites, Rauens, Pyes, Crows, or any other carnonous fowle. Also take a pece of flesh and lay it in the field, and make holes in it, then put in the powder of Nixe vomica in every hole, and so sone as any fowle eates of this, they will be overcome, and then they will flie, boult vp right, and fall downe to the ground straight againe, and so you may take them.

Another pretie way to make Birds drunke that you may take them with your Hand.

Take Wheat or Fetches, or any other seede, and lay the same in steepe in lees of waine, or in the iuyce of Hemlocke, and straw the same in the place where Birds use to haunt, and if they eat thereof, straightwaines they will be so giddie that you may take them with your hand.

The Bocke

An excellent way to make a baite to catch wilde Geese,
and wilde Duckes, and all other sorts of Foulc.

Take the seede of Belenge, and the rotes also, and kepe them in water the space of a day and a night: then saue the said seeds and rotes in the water that they were steeped in, so that the seeds may well drinke and soke vp the water, then lay the said seeds or graine in the places where wilde Duckes and wilde Geese are wont to resort, and they will eat this graine or seede so prepared, and therupon will drinke as they were drunke, and in the meane time you may take them with your hands: but there must be a pretie quantite of this, especially for wilde Geese. This may also serue to take all other manner of Foulde that goe together in sholes or companies. If you saue this graine in Brumstone, and lay it in the places where Birds and Fowles are wont to seede, and all that eate of it will fall dolone and die: but to kepe them that they die not, you must gine them to drinke Oyle of Rue, and shortly after they will renue againe. This is approued.

Of fowling with Lime-bush.

To speake of Lime-bush there can be but little said, for it is commonly knowne and practised of all both in Winter and Sommer. In Winter it is vsed with Lime-bush, which we call Bat-fowling, along by hedges to catch thole Birds that rest in hedges, one to carrie a light and another to beat the hedge: as also the Lime-bush is vsed at house ends, Yowels or Ricks: the Lime-bush is of little cost, and is good for all times of the yere. In Sommer you may call Sparrowes with a whiske to your bush. There is another pretie way to catch Birds with your Lime-bush, if you can get but an Oyle and set her vpon an hedge, and set a bush or two of one side of her, and when the Birds espie her they will flutter about her, and you shall catch good store of Birds. In Winter you haue many other waies good.

How

of Fowling.

How to fowle with Nets.

There is another more certaine, and more plentifull manner of fowling, which is nothing at all painful or unwholesome, the pleasure & neatnesse being compaied with the labour, and that is to fowle with Nets, of which there be divers and sundry kindest: of which I count the Day-net to be the most principall, both because the use is neat, gentlemanly, and mixt with a moderate exercise, such as keppeth the bodie warme without exercize of heat, & quickneth both the eye and understanding with a sharpnesse and vigilancy to obserue the aduantages and motions which beguile the poore innocent Birds, these Nets likewise are most in use from the latter end of August, at what time the corne is carried away, till Christmas, and the time of the day is from the first appearance of the Sunne till his declination: for you shall understand that the daies which are scoulding, winde, raine or mistie are in no wise for this exercize. To speake of the shape of these Nets, they must be two disting and severall Nets of one length, breadth, and widenesse of mesh, the length would be about fourre fadome, and the breadth a fadome & somewhat better, the mesh would be sixt and a halfe compasse, and the substance thereof the best and strongest browne-thred which can be made, looke how broad your Nets are so long at the full you must haue fourre postes, which with a strong round cord that runnes all the length of your Nets you must fasten at both ends of your Nets very strongly and stily, which being done, you shall see your Nets carry out their true proportion, in the full shape and manner as they were knit, rising and fallinge as if they were of one substance, which done, you shall lay them on the ground if it be leuell & smoth, so as they may loyne edge to edge & no more, and that when you will cast them open they may rise like a gate with two leaves or doores, and fall each from other vpon their owne quantites, lying vpon the ground flat, smoth, close, and as it were imperceptible, but if you

halfe

The Booke.

Shall lay them in the corne fields vpon lands, then you shall lay them so as they may eyther fall close together in the furrow, or else vpon the top of the land ridge, and when they open or deuide that they may lie flat and close eyther to the ridge or to the furrow, according to the aduantage of the ground. When you haue carfully ordred this, and laid your Nets in such sort as you would haue them lie when they are drawne inward, then you shall Stake fast downe to the earth with fourre little stakes, the fourre outmost corners of your two Nets, so that the Nets may rise vpon those stakes, to open and shut as vpon so many payre of hinges: This done, you shall lay the Nets open one from another, so that those corners which was inmost may be outmost, and from the two farthermost corners which shall bee from you, haue two lines of strong round cord of two fadom and a halfe in length a pece, and ioyning both the ends together, Stake them downe straight & fast at their uttermost length as neare as you can gesse with your eye in the midde betwene your two Nets, which done, you must haue two other cords of the same length at the other ends of the Net next unto you, and ioyn those ends likewise together with a knot or lope but by no meanes Stake them downe, but let them remaine loose, then to the knot or lope you shal fasten a single cord of twenty yards in length, and your selfe going to the uttermost end therof sit you downe vpon a little lowe hallocke or stole made of strawe or flags, not aboues set hie, (which you must haue provided for the purpose, to kepe you from the cold earth) and being so set, with all your strength pull the single cord vnto you, and you shall see the two Nets arise, and fall inward one to another so close that they will ioyn and kisse together, thus when you see they doe parely, nimly, and at ease, you shall then arise and thow them open againe, & then taking a liue Larke, or Bird, but the Larke is the best, which we cal the Stake, fixing her fast to a long stick mortised in a stake, which you must fasten in the ground, yet so as the sticke may moue vp & downe, and at every motion

the

Of FOWLING.

the Larke may flutter with her winges. This Stake you shall place in the middest betwene your Nets, and hauing a long string fastned to the Stake, which may reach to your owne seate: you shall lay it by you, and euer and anone with one of your hands pull it vp and downe to make the Larke flutter: which done, you shall haue a long Pole, hung about with thistle-cocks of feathers, which you shall place within thirtie or fortie paces of your Nets, so directly in the mouth of the Winde, that they may wherle and turne about with a ceaslesse motion: this will gather about you abundance of Larkes, and all sorts of Birds: which being perceived, you shall goe to your seate, and when you see any Larkes, or other Birds stope or play about your Nets, or but come flying over your Nets, close by the ground, you shall pull your line, and all within the compasse of your Net is your owne, so you pull quickly and surely: then must you runne and take them out, and cast your Nets open againe: and thus if the weather be seasonable, you shall haue sport at your pleasure: for I haue seene seaueneteene, and eightene dozen of Larkes taken in this manner in one morning. These Nets are most proper for the taking of Larkes, and other small Birds, the Merlin and the Hobby.

There is another Stake belonging to these Day-nets, which is very proper and excellent, chiefly at the latter end of the yere, when Birds are least apt to play: and that is a thre-square piece of wood, a fote in length, and thre inches each square: it must be painted red, and be all inlaid with square or round pieces of looking-glass, it must haue a fote in the middest, which must goe into a wide socket of wood, made in a strong stake, which must be stricken into the earth, then to the fote must be fastned a pachthead, which being wounde many times about the fote, and issuing through a little hole of the Stake, must come to your seate, so that when you pull it, the wood will turne so round, that it will glue a strange reflection, and

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10

Id continuing the turning, it will intice the Birds to play wonderfully: the place where you shall set it, shall be by the Sake your Larke, so that you may use one string after another.

Of taking Plouers with Nets.

IT is the nature of the Plouer, especially the gray, which is ever the best, and most dauntiest, to sive together in shales or companies, and for the most part they wil after feeding, haunt one place. The Nets wherewith you shall take them differ nothing at all from the Day-nets, eyther in shape or manner of laying, onely they must in quantite be full as bigge againe every way as the Day-nets are: therfore when you haue found the morning or euening haunt of Plouers, you shall lay your Nets in the selfe same manner as I shewed you for the laying of the Day-nets, and as your Nets are larger, so your distance from your Nets, must be bigge and longer, and your selfe must lie closer, for if you can indurst, it is best to lie flat on your back, with your hands on your lynes betwene your legs: your Sake must be a quicke Plouer. The houre for the laying of your Nets, is a little before day, in the morning, and a little before the day be gone, in the euening: for the flight of Plouers, is at the syng of day, and at the closing vp of the day, when you may onely see and no more. I haue seene at one pull a dozen, and sometimes two dozen taken, they come so close and thicke together. As for the greene Plouer, he is easie to be taken, either with Linetwigs, or any other ginnies, as hath borne formerly shewed unto you.

How to fowle with other Nets.

ALSO there is another maner of way to fowle which is with Nets, but the vse of them is in the night, and the darkeste night the better: and first of Fowling with Nets, which we call in England most commonly Birdbating, and some call it lowbelling, and the vse of it is to goe with

of Fowling.

With a great light of Cressets, or ragges of linnen dipt in Tallow that will make a god light, and you must haue a panne of plate, made like a Lanterne, to carrie your light in, which must haue a great socket to hold a great light, and carrie it before you on your brest, with a Bell in your other hand of a great bignesse, made in manner like to a Colbwell, but of greater bignesse, and you must ring it alwayes after one order, with two to goe with Nets one of each side of him that carries the Bell, and what with the light that so doth amase them, and the Bell that so doth astonish them, they will, when you come neare them, turne vp their white bellies, which you shall quickly perceiue, then lay your Nets on them and take them: but the Bell must not stant going: for if it cease, then the Birds will sye vp if there be any more nigh. This is a god way to catch Larkes, Wood-cockes, and Partriches, and all other land-Birds.

To goe with a Trammill.

TO goe a frameling with a Net it is a god way, for two may goe a broad with a Trammill and catch stroe. You must haue your Net seauen yards of length, and fve in breadth: then take a couple of Poles or long rods, so long as your Net is, and tye your Poles to your Nets all along the length of your Nets, one of one side, and the other of the other side, then may you take your Pole in your hand, and plucke out your Pole out of breadth, and one goe in one thorow of the land and another in the other thorow, and goe along in lands, and carry your Net as farre forward as you can, and when they haire you tread, then will they flutter vp into your Net, which you shall quickly haire, then let downe your Net to the ground, and gripe them, and take them from under your Net: but if it be in a very darke night, that you cannot see them, you shold haue a little close Lanterne, that one may perceiue no light, but when it is opened to see to take them, but we comonly make shist without.

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To set Springes.

Also some vse to set Spynge, which is made with a running knot, and a sticke in the ground to yerke vp with another sticke which the Fowle must tread on, which is in manner like to a trap or running knot which is made of haire, which is good to be set in frost time, in spynge, for Woodcocks and Snipes, or any other Fowle if they come where that spynge be set, or you may set them in Lands in the very thozow for Woodcocks, where you know that they haunt, and in Summer you may set them in bushes eyther for Woodcocks or any other Birds, and you must looke that the sticke that they tread on be somewhat round and browne, for if it be white, they will feare to tread on it: and your house must be made of horse haire, and the blacker the better.

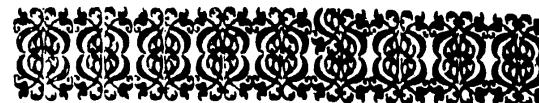
The end of Fowling.

A Briefe Treatise of Fishing: with the Art of Angling.

Wherein is contained
the perfect making of all
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appertayning to that exer-
cise: the diuers and seuerall
Baytes for every kinde of
Fish, with the best times
of the yeere for
the taking of
them.

LO N D O N:
Printed for John Helme, and are to be
sould at his shop in Saint Dunstanes
Church-yard in Fleetstreet.

1614.



A briefe Treatise of Fishing, with the Art of Angling: wherein is contayned the perfect making of all manner of Implements appertayning to that Exercise: The divers and severall Baytes for every kinde of fish, with the best times of the yere for the taking of them.



¶ the wise man saith, a god spirit maketh
a merry and flourishing age, and causeth
a man to live long, and truly in my op-
inion, these thre things are a medicme and
a preseruatiue for the same. The first of
them is a merry thought. The second is
labour not outragious. The third is, diet measurable. The
first, if a man will contynue be in a merry thought, and
have a glad spirit, he must eschew all contrarious compa-
ny, and all places of debate, wherc he may haue any occasion
of melancholy, and he must eschew all places of syot, which
is occasion of surfeit and sicknesse, and he must draw him to
places of swete ayre, and eate nourishing meats and de-
lectable.

As now I meane to describe these disports and games,
to finde the bise of them as truly as I could, and although
the right Noble and worthie Duke of yorke, late master
of the game, hath described this Art of Fishing, and
the rest of these pleasures and disports. For hunting in
mine opinion is laboursome, for the Huntsman must follow
his

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his hounds, sweating full sore, he bloweth till his lips blister, and when he thinkes he hath a Hare, full oft it is a Hedgehog. Thus he chaseth up and downe, and knoweth not sometimes at what. He committeth hōme at night rayn-beaten and pricked, and his clothes torne all to peeces, wet-shed and all myte, and some of his hounds lost and some savid. Such grieues and many other happen vnto the huntsman, which for displeasing of them that loue it I dare not report: thus truly me thinketh it is not the best game, and disport of the soule.

Hawking is labourous and troublous: for as often the Faulkoner loseth his Hawkes, as the Hunter his Hounds, then is his game and disport gone, yea, and full often he crieth and whistleth, till he almost loseth his wīd, his Hawke semetime taketh about, and quicke he wā de nez fight to him, for when he would haue her stie, then shē will bathe: with mis-leading she wil haue the Frouere, and many other diseases that bringeth to soure. Thus by proue, this is not the best disport and game of the said soule. In my opinion the game of Fowling is the simplest: for in winter in cold weather, the Fowler can doe no god, but in the hardest and coldest weather, which is grieuous: for when he would go to his gynnes, he cannot for cold: many a devise he maketh, and yet in the morning his fortune is hard, when he is wet up to the wāl. Many discommiedities I could shew, but for offending I let them passe. Then sith it is so, that Hawking, Hunting, and Fowling be so labozous, that none of them may be a meane to a merry spirit, which is the cause of long life, vnto the sayings of the wise in his Parables: doubtlesse then it must follow, that Fishing with the Angle is most delectable, for all other are troublesome & labozous: For in some kinde of fishing it maketh the Fisher, through wet, so cold, that many and sundry times there ensueth divers infirmities through the same: But the Angler he hath no cold, no disease, no impediment, except it be through himselfe: for he can lose but a Line or a Hooke at the most, which

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which he may make againe at his owne leisure, as he shall be taught hereafter: so then, is not his losse grieuous if the fish breake away with his Hooke, that is the most: for and he saile of one he hitteth of another: and if he quite saile, yet he hath his wholesome walkes, his pleasant shades, the swete ayre, the excellent smels of the sweet Meddewe flowers, which maketh him hungrie: he heareth the melodious Harmonie of Birds and other Fowles, which he thinketh is better then the noyse of Hounds, the blast of Hornes, or all the cry that Hunters, Faulkners, or Fowlers can make: and if the Angler doe take fish, then hath he a merry syt, and a glad heart. But who so will vse this exercise, he must rise early, which is profitable to man for the health of his body: For as the old English Proverbe is, who so doth rise early shall be holy, healthie, and happie. Thus I haue shewed in this Treatise, that this disport & game of Angling, is the vertue meane to induce a man to a merry spirit. And to the content of all those that haue delight in these exercises, I haue collected this Treatise following, which you may vse at your pleasure. But yet before I proceede to this Art of Angling, I will speake something of the vse of Nets, and how fish are to be caught therewith, for as Angling is for pleasure and delight, so this is for profit and vse for the Common-wealth, furnishing Markets, and families, with such provisions as are necessary for the food and sustenance of man. And of Nets you shall understand there be divers kindes, as the great draught Net, the fiewe Net, the shone Net, the purle Net, and the leape Net, of all which I will give you a little shōrt tasse or assay, yet such as shall be large enough for your understanding and benefit: and first of the draught Net.

The vse of the draught Net.
The draught Net of all other is the largest, for it is for Rivers, Ponds or large Waters: some are of thirty fadomes, some twentie, some fiftene, and some tenne: it is made

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made of the strongest packthead, with a very small and narrow mesh, in the midst it draweth stryter and stryter downe, like a purselle of a sadome and a halfe long, and gathered together exceeding close in the last end, at which must be fastned some heavy stone or other poysse, which may make it sinke to the bottome: it must be in breadths a sadome and a halfe or better, which is the depth of any ordinary Pond or Riuier, the neather side must be all plummed with leade very thicke, to make it sinke, and the vyper side must be full of floates, made of light Hallowe such as will not sinke: at the two outmost ends, you must have two strong Poles, full as long as the Net is depe, to whose ends you must stretch the ends of the Net, and then casting it into the Pond, or Riuier, by strong cordes, which must be fastned to each end of the Net, sic you deuide the Net to each side of the Pond or Riuier, drawing it with great leasure and constancie, being sure that you neither pull the leads from the ground, nor suffer the floates to sinke vnder the water, then you shall haue divers men with long Poles or staves, that shall goe on each side of the Riuier before the Net, & beat vp the fish, leauing none in any holes, ledges, bushes, or such like, but drawing them into the midst of the water: then being come to the end of the Pond, or to the best landing place of the Riuier, those with the poysse, beating the water that the fish may not passe by them, he on the contrarie side, shall bring ouer his lines, and bring the two Net Poles close together, then casting the floate a side from you, & drawing the plummed side to you, you shall stope downe and close by the ground, leasurely draw in the plumed side of the Net, another likewise with more leasure drawing in the floates after you: then be assured, that what fish soever was within the compasse of your drawght, you shall finde it in the rod of your Net, whiche as soone as you haue taken out, and cleanced your Nets, well and sufficienly, you may then if you please, cast it in againe: and thus you ma fish downe any Riuier as many miles as you please, or haue libertie.

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libertie so to doe, or else you may draw as many ponds as are to your liking.

Of the flewe Net, and of his vse.

This flewe Net is a Net of some two sadome and a halfe in length, and one sadome in depth, made of a verie straight mesh, and with a long rod in the midst, the neather side plummed & the upper side floated: it is most proper for small brookes or little ruckles, and the manner to fish with it, is in this sort. You must first haue a Cop. Net, which is a plaine Net, without any rod, onely plummed, floated and poldeat both ends, and this putting into the brooke make it fast to each syde of the banke, then goe downe the Riuier from it some thyscore or fourscore yards, and there cast in your flewe, then make it likewise fast to each syde of the banke, so as you may be sure that the plummets are at the bottome, and that there be a god place for the landing of your Net: then take your poysse, and goe to your Coppe Net, and there begin to beate, and so continue beating downe, till you come close to your flewe, then whilste one beateth still, let the other on the contrary syde let loose the flewe, and throwing the cordes ouer vnto you, draw the flewe leasurely in, and land it as you did your drawght Net, and loke what fish was within that compasse of water, you shall finde it in the rod of your flewe Net, then taking vp your Coppe Net, put it in where you tolke vp your flewe and so fish forward, and thus you may doe the whole length of a brooke if you haue time and leasure.

Of the Shooue-Net, or Purse-Net.

The Shooue-Net and Purse-Net, are much what or one shape and making, being of a small compasse, made round and fastned to a great Bow of Wood set to a long pole, they haue long rodes going from the Bowe, which like a purselle, are gathered together in the neather end, the vse of fishing with them, is most commonly in pits, blinde

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dikes or other small standing waters, into which much fish is got by reason of inundations and overfloves of water. If therefore in any such pits or little dikes you shall espie any fish you shall take your shone-Net and thrusting it downe to the bottome before the fish, you shall with your poy goe behinde him and beate the water, and as soone as you see him shut you shall icerke vp your Net, and be sure to finde the fish in the rod thercof: if you draw your shone-Net along any dike to that end which is stopt, or if there be no end stopt, then to some other person who standeth a pretie way from you beating the water with a poy, be sure all the fish within that compasse wil be in the rod of your Net: This is a god Instrument for the poye-man, and oft getteth him fode when he wants it.

Of the Leape-Net.

The Leape net is a square long Net set out with wood, having in it many rods or purses which are distinguishe from the outward Net with round hones of wood, it is most commonly fastned to a leape, and laid in Mill dams, or in straight waters, after any fall of great rayne which maketh a white water: it is most proper for the taking of Cales, but because it is to lye still all the night or all the day, and thereby hath in it small exercise or practise, I thinke it not meete to trouble your memory much therewith, but now to retaine, and pursue my discourse in laud of the excellent Art of Angling.

If you will be perfect in this Art of Angling, you must first learne to make your Implements: that is to say, your Rod, and your Lines of divers colours: This done, you must know how you must angle, i in what place of the water, how deepe, and at what time of the day, and for what manner of Fish, and what weather, how many impediments there be in fishing, and specially in Angling, and what baite belongeth to every Fish every time of the yore:

And

of Fishing.

And how you shall make your bayten bræde, where you shall finde them, and how you shall keape them for the most part: How you shall make your Hawkes of Stæle, and of Osmond, some for the Dub, some for the Flote, and for the ground. And here I will teach you how you shall make your Rod: you shall cut it betwene Michaelmas and Candlemas, of an ell and a halse long, bring the arme of a great Hasell, Willow or Alpe, and beth him in a hot Ouen, and set it euyn and straight, and let it cole a month: then take a cord, and binde it fast about, and binde it to a forme, or to a piece of square timber: then take a Plummiers byzer that is euyn and straight, and sharpe the one end, and heate it in a fire of Charcole, and burne the hoiue quite through in the pith, beginning at both ends, and goc on to the middle: you may burne the hole with a Bird-bræch, but let the last bræch be bigger then any of them before, then let it lye and cole two dayes, unbunde it and let it lye in the smoake, or the roo of a house, till it be through drye: In the same season cut a yard of greene Hasell, and beth it euyn and straight, and let it drye with the staffe: and when it is drye make it fit for the hole in the staffe, unto the halse length of the staffe: and to fill the other halse of the crop, take a fayre shute of blaske Thorne, Crab tree, Medler, or else of Juniper, cut in the same season, and weyl bethed and straight, and let them sit together, so that the crop may enter all into the said hole, then shane your staffe and make it Taper-wise, then hope the staffe at both ends with long hones of yron, or latten, after the cleanliest manner, and a pike in the neather-end fastned with a running byzer to take in and out of your staffe, and set your crop a handfull within your upper end of your staffe, in such wise that it be as bigge there as in any other place above, then arme your staffe downe to the fret with a Line of sixe hailes, and double the Line and fret it fast on with a piece of a hale: And thus you shall make you a staffe to walke with, and no man shall thinke that you haue such Implements about you.

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you : It will be very light and nimble to fish with at your pleasure, and is alwaies very readie and necessary.

After you haue thus made your Rod, you must learne to colour your Lincs of haire after this manner. You must take of a white horse tayle the longest haire you can get, and the bigger and rounder they are the better it is, de- part them into sixe parts, & colour euery part by himselfe in diuers colours: as yeallow, greene, falwne, browne, russet, or duskye colour: And so to make your haire take a god greene colour, you must take a quart of Ale, and put into it halfe a pound of Allom, and put your haire and all together in a little Pan, and let them boyle softly halfe an houre, then take out your haires, and let them drye, then take a pottle of saltre water, and put it into a Pan, and two handfuls of Warren, and prestle it with a Eyle stone, and let it boyle softly the space of an houre: and when it is yeallow on the scumme, put therin your haires, with halfe a pound of Copperous beaten into powder, and let it boyle the space of halfe a mile, and then set it downe and let it coole the space of fiftie or sixe hours, then take out the haire and drye it, and it will be the best greene so to the water that can be, and the moxe that you put of Copperous to it the better it will be.

For to make your haire yeallow.

Desse it as before with Allom, and after with Oldes, or Warren, without Copperous or Verdigrease.

To make another yeallow.

Take a pottle of small Ale, and stamp therinto thre handfuls of Walnutt leaves, and put it together, and then put in your haire till it be as deepe as you will haue it.

For

of Fishing.

For to make Russet haire.

Take a pinte of Strong Ale, and halfe a pound of Rose, and a little iuyce of Walnutt leaves, and a quart of Allom, put them altogether in a Pan, and boyle them well, and when it is cold put in your haire till it be as darke as you will haue it.

To make your haire browne.

Take strong Ale and Salt, and mingle them together, and put your haires two dayes and two nights, and they will be a perfect colour.

For to make a tawny colour.

Take Linc and Water, and put them together, and then put your haires therin foure or fiftie houres, then take them out, and put them into a Tanners Ose one day, and it will be as fine a tawny colour as can be for your purpose.

The fift part of your haire, you shall keepe still white for lincs, for the double hooke to fish for the Trout, and so small lincs to lie for the Koch and the Dace.

When your haire is thus collected, you must know so which waters, and which seasons they shall serve, the greene colour for all cleare waters from Apill untill September. The yeallow colour in every cleare water from September to November. For it is like the Warres and other kunde of grasse that is broken in the River. The russet colour serueth all the Winter untill the end of Apill, as well in Rivers as in Poles or Lakes.

The browne colour serueth for the water that is blacke in Rivers or other Waters: the tawny colours, for those Rivers or Waters that be heathy or morish.

Now you must make your lincs after this order. First you must have an instrument for the twisting of your line. Take your haire and cut a handfull at the end, because it is not

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not strong enough, then turns the top to the tayle ouer each alike, and make it into thre parts, & knit every part by himselfe, and knit the other end altogether: then put that end fast into your instrument into the clift, and make it fast with a wedge, scure fingers boxter then your haire, then twine your warpe one way alike, and fassen them in thre clifts alike straight, then take that out at the other end, and let it twine that way that it desirith, then straine it a little, and knit it so vndoing, and that is good.

So when you haue so many lynes as will suffice for a line to make it long enough, then must you knit them together with a water knot, or a Dutch knot, and when your knot is knit, cut off the vord shewe ente a straw headth from the knot, thus shall your lynes be fayre and cuen: and also sure for any manner of fish.

The fynest practise is in making your hookes, and for the making of them you may haue your severall kinde of toles that you may doe them artificially. A seamy clam of yron, a bendoz, a payre of long and small tongues, and a knife somewhat hard and thicke, an Anvill, and a little Hammer.

And for a small Fish you shall take the smallest quarrell Needles that you can finde of Steele: and you shall put the Quarrell in a fire of Charcole till it be of the same colour that the fire is, then take it out and lay it to cole, and you shall finde it well alaid to file, then raise the beard with your knife, and make the point sharpe, then alay him againe, or else he will breake in the bendings, then bend him as he will serue for your purpose: you shall make them of great Needles, as Shootmakers Needles, Taylers Needles, or Embroiders Needles: but loke that they will bow at the point, or else they be not good, and when you haue beaten flat the end of the hooke, syle him smooth that it fret not the line, then put it into the fire, and give it an easie red heat, then suddenly quench it in water, and it will be hard and strong. And for to haue knowledge of your Instruments

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Instruments that be necessary, without the which you are not able to accomplish your desire, that is, your Hammer, knife, Pincion, Claem, Wedge, File, Vrest, and a Needel.

When you haue made your hookes, then you must set them on according to their strength and greatness. First take small red filke, and if it be for a great hooke then double it and twist it, and for a small hooke let it be single, and therewith frett the line wheras you will haue the hooke stand, a straw headth, then set to your hooke and frett it with the same thid the two parts of the length that it shall be frett in all; and when you come to the third part, then turne the end of your line vp againe double, to the other third part, then put your thid in at the hole twise or thrise, and let it goe each tyme about the yard of your hooke: then wet the hooke and draw, and loke that your line lye currimore within your hookes, and not without, and then cut of the lines end, and the thid das nigh as you can, sawing the frett.

Thus you knowe with how great hookes you shall angle to every fish, now I will tell with how many haire you shall angle for every fish. First for the Penow, with a line of one haire: for the Waring Koch, the Bleake, the Gudgeon, and the Ruffe, with a line of two haires: for the Dace and the Koch, with a line of thre haires: for the Pearch, the Flounder, and Bremet, with a line of four haires: for the Cheuin, the Bream, the Tench, and the Cele, with six haires: for the Trout, and the Grasing, Barbell, and the great Cheuin, with nine haires: for the great Trout, with twelve haires: for the Salmon, with fifteene haires, and for a Pike, with a chalke line made in the colour aforesaid, armed with a line, as you shall heare hereafter. When I speake of the Pyke, your lines must be plumed with leade, and the nerest plumbe to the hooke, be a fote off at the least, and every plumbe of the quantitie of the bignesse of the line. There be thre manner of plumbes: for a ground line, renning, & for the flote: set vpon the ground line lyng, ten plumbes, all ioyning together on the ground line,

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line, renning, nine or tennie small: the floate plumbes shall be heauie, that the first plucke of any Fish may pull it into the water, and make your plumbes round and smoth, that they sticke not on stones and wades.

Then you shall make your flotes in this manner. Take a peice of a Cozke that is cleane without holes, and boze it thorugh with a small hot iron, and put thereinto a quill or pen cuen and straight: alwayes note that the greater the hole, the bigger the pen, and shape it great in the middest, and small at both ends, especially sharpe in the neither end, and make them smoth on a Grindstone, and looke that the flote for one haire be no bigger then a Pease, for two haire as a Beane, for twelue haire as a Walnut, and so every line must have according to his portion. All manner of lines that be not for the ground, must haue flotes: and the renning ground line must haue a flote, and the lying ground line must haue a flote.

Now I haue taught you to make your haire; heres after I meane to shew you the Art of Angling. You shall understand that there is thys manner of anglings: the one is at the ground for the Trout, and other Fish: an other is at the ground at the Arch or stang where it ebbeth and floweth, for Bleake, Koch, and Dace: the thysd is with a flote for all manner of Fish: the fourth, with a Penowe for the Trout without plumb or flote: the fift is renning in the same for the Koch and Dace with two haire or one haire, and a flye: the sixt is a dubbed hooke for the Trout or Grayling. And for the first and principall poynt in Angling, looke that you keepe you from the sight of the Fish, either stand close on the land, or behinde some Bush: for if he see you, then your sport is marde, for he will not bite, and looke that you shadowe the water as little as you can, for it is that which will make him be gon: for if the fish be fraide, he will not bite a godd whyle after. For all manner

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ner of Fish that siede by the ground, you must Angle for them to the bottome, so that your hooke shall runne and lye on the ground: and for all other Fish that feedeth aboue, you shall Angle for them at the middest of the water, or above the middest, or below the middest whether ye will, for the greater the Fish, the nearer he lieth to the bottome of the water, and euermore the smaller the Fish, the more he swimmeth aboue. The third god poynt, is when the Fish biteth, that you be not too hastie to smite nor to take: for you must abide till the baze be farre in the mouth of the Fish, and then tarry no longer, and this is for the ground: and for the flote when you see it pulled into the water, or rise caried softly vpon the water, then smite, and looke that you never ouer smite the strength of your line for breaking: and if it be your fortune to smite a great Fish with a small line, then you must leade him in the water, and labour him there till he be drownyd and suerd, then take him as well as you can, and euer take heed, that you straine him not ouer the strength of your line, and as much as you can let him not goe past your lines end from you, but keepe him ouer under your Rod, and hold him as straight as your line will sustaine, and beare his leapes and his plunges as well as you can with your Trope and your hand.

Here I will declare vnto you, in what place of the water you shall angle, either in Poole or standing water, and according to the deepnes of the said water.

There is no great diuersitie in any place of a Poole, so it be deepe, for it is a prison to all fishes, and therfore the sooner taken: but in the River the best Angling is where it is deepe, and cleare by the ground, as grauell or clay without mud or wades, and especially if there be any whirling in the water, or a couert, as a hollow bancke or great roote of Trees, or long wades stetting aboue the water, where the fish may hide themselves at certaine times when they list. Also it is god to Angle in stiffe streames, and also

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in ballyes of waters, and in flood gates, and Mill pits, and at the banke where the streame runneth, and is deepe and cleare by the ground, and in any place where the fish haunt and haue any feeding.

Now you shall understand the best time of the yere, and the best times of the day, from the beginning of May to September. The best time of their biting is from foure a clooke in the moring vntill eight a clooke, and from foure in the afternoone till eight at night: but it is not so god in the afternoone as in the moring: and if it be a cold winde and a lowzing day, it is much better then a cleare day: and the Pode fishes will bite best in the moring.

And if you se at any time of the day the Trout or the Grayling leape, angle for him with a Dub, according to the season of the yere, and where the water ebbeth and floweth: the fish will bite in some place at the ebb, and in some place at the flood, after they haue had resting behinde stanges and arches of Bridges, and other such places.

The principall time to angle in, is a lowzing day, when the winde bloweth softly: for in Summer when it is very hot then it is nought: from September vntill Appill in a faire sunny day, it is very god angling, & if the wind at that time haue any part of the Drent weather, then it is nought: and when it is a great winde and that it snoweth, rayneth, or hyleth, or is a great tempest, as Thunder or Lightning, or a swalwy hot weather, then it is nought for to angle.

You shall further understand that there be twelve impediments, which cause a man to take no fish, as it doth most commonly hap. The first is if that your harnesse be not fit and well made. The second is if your baytes be not god and fine. The third is, if you angle not in biting time. The fourth is, if the fish be fraid with the sight of man: The fift, if the water be red, thicke, and white, of any flood lately fallen: the sixt, if the fish sturre not for cold: the seventh, if the weather be hot: the eight, if it raine: the ninth, if it haile or snow: the tenth, if it be a tempest: the eleventh,

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if it be a great winde: the twelvth is, if the winde be in the East, and that is worst, for commonly neyther in Winter nor Summer, the fish will bite if it be in the East: the West or the North is god, but the South is best of all.

And now I haue taught you to make your harnesse, and how you shall fish therewith in all points. Now there resteth to shew you what baytes be best for every kinde of fish, for all times and seasons of the yere, which is the principall part of this Art: without the knowledge of which baytes, all the rest before were to no purpose: for there is no man can make a fish to swallow the hooke without the bayte, and therefore I haue set you downe every fish with his proper bayte belonging to the time, and best time to catch them as followeth.

And because the Salmon of all fish is the most stately, therefore I meane to begin with him the fift.

The Salmon is a very gentle fish, but he is troublesome to take, for commonly he is in deepe places of great Rivers, and for the most part he will keepe him in the midle of it, that you may not come at him, and he is in season from March vntill Michaelmas: in which season you may angle for him, with these baytes, if you can get them. First with a Red wazine in the beginning and ending of the season, and also with a Grub that breedeth in a dunghill, and especially there is a soueraine bayte that breedeth in a water Dock, & he biteth not at the ground, but at the stote: you may take him when he leapeþ, in like manner as doth a Trout or a Grayling, and these are approued baytes for the Salmon.

The Trout, because he is a daintie fish, and also a very seruent biter, he is the next that I meane to shew you the time to catch him. From March vntill Michaelmas he lieth on the gravel, and in a streame you may angle for him with a line, lying or running, sauing in leaping time, and then with a Dub, and earely with a running ground line, and in the day time with a stote line. You shall angle

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for him in March, with a Menow hanging on your hooke, by the neathernesse without Flote or Plumbe, drawing vp and downe the streme till you sicle him fast. Also it is good to angle for him with ground lites, and with red worme, for the most part, and in Aprill take the same baytes, as also the Canker that breedeth in a great tree, and the red Snail, you may take the Bob-worme vnder the Cowtord, and the silke worme, and the bayte that breedeth on the Ferne leafe. In June take a red worme and nip off his head, and a Cod-worme, and put it on the hooke. In July take the Cod worme, and the Red worme together. In August take a flesh flye, and fat Bacon, and binde them together about the hooke. In September take the Red worme and the Menow. In October take the same. These be specially for the Trout at all times of the yere. From Aprill vntill September the Trout leapeþ: then angle for him with a dubbed hooke, according to the mouth: which dubbed hookes you shall finde in the end of this Tresise, and the mouthes with them.

The Crayling, of some so called, of others Umbre. It is a right delicate fish to mans mouth, and you may take him as you doe the Trout, and these are his baytes. In March and in Aprill the red worme, in May the græne worme, a little braised worme, the docke canker, and the Hawthorne worme. In June the bayte that breedeth betweene the barke of an Oke. In July a bayte that breedeth on the Ferne leafe, and the great red worme, and nip off the head, and put it on the hooke, and a Codworme before. In August the red worme and a Docke worme, and all the yere after a worme.

The Barbel is a sweete fish, but he is a very queasse meate, and very dangerous to eate: for commonly he bringeth an inconuenience to the Febyes, and if he be eaten raw, he may be the cause of mans death, whiche hath often times beeene seene, and these are his baytes in March and in Aprill. Take fresh Chese, and lay it on a Trencher, and

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cut it in small pieces, the length of your hooke, then take a Candle and burne it on your hooke till it be yealow, and then binde it on your hooke with Fletchers silke, and make it rough like a Welbede, this bayte is good all the summer season. In May and in June take the Hawthorne worme, and the great red worme, and nip the head off, and put a Cod-worme on your hooke before, and this is a very good bayte. In July take the red worme for the chiese and the Hawthorne, together with the Waterdock leafe worme. In August and for all the yere, take the tallow of a shepe, and of soft Chese, each of them alike, and a little Honey, and temper them together till they be tough, and then put a little Flower into it, and make it in small pellets, and that is a good bayte to Angle with at the ground, and looke that it sinke in the water, or else it is not good for that purpose.

The Carpe is a daintie fish, but there is no great plenty of them, and therefore I write least of him, but he is a very subtle fish to take, for he is so strong in the mouth that there is no weake harnesse will hold him: and as touching his baytes I haue little knowledge thereof, and therefore I would be loth to write more then I know and haue proued: but I am sure the red worme, and the Menow are good baits for him at all times, as I haue heard dittis god Fisher report.

The Cheuin is a stately fish, and his head is a daintie morcell, there is no fish so strongly enarmed on the bodie with scales, and because he is a strong biter he hath the more baytes, which are these: In March, the red worme at the ground: for commonly then he will bite there at all times of the yere, if he be any thing hungry: In Aprill, the Canker that breedeth in the tree, the worme that breedeth betweene the barkes of the tree of Oke, the red worme, and the young Frobbes when the fette be cut off: also the Stome Flie, the Bob vnder the Cowturd, the red Snail: In May, the bayte that breedeth in the Oyster leafe, and the Docke canker put on the hooke,

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hook, and a bayte that bredithe on the Ferne leafe, the Red worme, and the bayte that groweth vpon the Hawthorne, and a bayte that bredithe on the Oke leafe, and a Sylle worme, and a Cod worme together: In June, take the Cricke and the Dogre, also a Red worme the head being cut off, and a Cod worme before, and put them on the hook: also a Grub that bredithe in the dunghill, a great Grasshopper, and the Humble Bee in the Meadow: Also yong Bees and Hornets, and the Flie that is among the Pilsmires hils. In August, take Woxt wormes, and Maggots, till Michaelmas. In September, the Red worme, and a young House not hained, and the House combe.

The Wrasse is a noble fish and a daintie, and you shall angle for him from March vntill August with a Red worme, and then with a Butterlye, and with a bayte that groweth amongst græne Kede, and a bayte that bredithe in the barkie of a dead tree: and for Wrassets take Maggots, and from that time forward all the yere take the Red worme: and in the Riuier, browne bread.

The Tench is a god fish, and healeth, in a manner, all other fish that be hurt, if they may come to him, he is most parts of the yere in the mud, and stirreth most in June and July, and in other seasons but little: he is an evill biter, and his baytes be these: For all the yere, browne bread tostred with Honey, the likenesse of a bantrie loafe, and the great red worme, and take the blacke blood in the heart of a Shæpe, and Flower and Honey, and temper them all together, so make them softer then paste and annoynct the Red worme therewith, both for this fish and for others, and they will bite much the better therat at all times of the yere.

The Perch is a daintie fish, and passing wholesome, and a great and earnest biter: In March, the Red worme, the Bob under the Cowtord. In April and May, the Hawthorne worme, and the Cod worme. In June, the bayte that bredithe in an old fallen Oke, and the great Canker.

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In July the bait that bredithe on the Oyer leafe, and the Bob that bredithe on the dunghill, and the Hawthorne worme, and the Cod worme. In August, the red worme and Maggots, and all the yere after take the red worme for the best.

The Koch is an easie fish to take, and if he be fat and pened then is he good meat, and his bautes are these: In March take the red worme. In April, the Bob under the Cowtord. In May, the bait that bredithe in the Oken leafe, and the Bob on the dunghill. In June, the bait that bredithe on the Oyer, and the Cod worme. In July, the House flies, and the bait that bredithe on an Oke, and the Pot worme, and Mathews maggots, vntill Michaelmas, and after that the fat of Bacon.

The Dace is a gentle fish, and is very good meat: in March his bait is a red worme, and in April the Bob under the Cowtord. In May the dace carke, and the bait on the Hawthorne, and that on the Oken leafe. In June the Cod worme, and the bait on the Oyer, and the white Grub on the dunghill. In July take house flies, and the flies that bredithe in Pilsmire hils, the Cod worme and Maggots till Michaelmas, and if the water be cleare, you shall take fish when other shall take none, and from that time forth doe as you would doe for the Koch: for commonly their byting and their baytes be a like.

The bleak is but a scelle fish, yet is he holosome. His bait from March til Michaelmas be the same that I haue written for the Koch and the Dace, sauing all the summer you may angle for him with a house flye, and in Winter season with Bacon, and with other bautes, as hereafter you shall learne.

The Kynne is a very god and holosome fish, and a fre biter: but subtile withall, and you must angle for him with the same bautes & the same seasons of the yere as I haue tolde you of the Perch: for they be like in fish & feeding, sauing the Kynne is lesse, & therefore you must haue the smaller bautes.

The Flounder is a holosome fish and fre, but a subtle biter,

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biter, in this maner: for commonly when he sucketh his meat, he feedeth at the ground, and therefore you must angle for him with a ground line lying, and he hath but one manner of baite, and that is a red wozme, and that is most chiche for all manner of fish.

The Gudgeon is a god fish of his bignesse, and he bitheth well at the ground, and his baites for all the yere is the red wozme, Cod-wozme and Haggots, and you must angle for him with a flote, and let your baite be neare the bottome, or else upon the ground.

The Monow wher he litheth in the water is bitter, and though his bodie be but little, yet he is a rauerous biter and egge, and you shall angle for him with the same baites that you doe for the Gudgeon, sauing they must be smal.

The Eele is a queasie fish, and a rauenous, and a deuouer of the bwood of fish, & the Pyke is also a deuouer of fish, I put them both behinde all other fish for to angle. For the Eele, you shall finde a hole in the ground of water, and it is blew and blackish, there put in your hooke till it be a foote within the hole, and your bayte shalbe a great angle with a Monow.

The Pyke is a god fish, but that he is a deuouer of all fish as well of his owne brode as of other, and therefore I loue him the wroste: and for to take him ye shal do thus: Take a Koch or a fresh Herting, and a wyer with a hole in the end, and put it in at the mouth, and downe by the ridge, to the taile of the Herting, and than put the end of your hooke in after, and draw the hooke into the cheke of the fresh Herring, then put a plumbbe of lead on your line a yard from you hooke, & a flote in the midway betweene, and cast it in a pit where the Pykes bie, and this is the best and surest way to take: and thos maners of taking him there is. Take a Frosh, and put it on your hooke, betweene the skin and the body, in at the necke, on the backe halfe, and put on the flotes yard thereto, and cast it where the Pyke haunteth, and you shall haue him. Another way: Take the same bayte and put it in, safetted, and cast it into the water with a Cork, and you

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shall not fail of him: And if you minde to haue god spott, then tie your cord to a Gose foot, and you shall see god haling betweene the Gose and the Pyke, who shall haue the better.

Now you know with what bayts and in what seasons of the yere you shal angle for every kinde of fish, now I meane to tell you how you shall keepe and seede your quicke bayts. You shall keepe them all in general, and every one seuerall by himselfe, with such things as they a: e b: ed in, and as long as they be quicke and new they be fine: but when they be in a slough or dead, then they are nougat: Out of these be excepted thre brodes: that is, Hornets, Humble Bees and Wallpes, which you shall backe in bwoad, and dip their heads in bloud, & let them drye. Also except Haggots, which when they be b: ed great with their naturall feeding, you shall feed them furthermo: with Shapess tallow. And take heed that in going about your disports you open no mans gates, but that you shut them againe. Also you shall not vse this spott craftly for covetousnesse, to the increasing and sparing of your money onely, but principally for your solace, and for the maintenance of your bodily health. For when you purpose to goe on your disports in fishing, you will not desire greatly many persons with you, which might let you of your game, and then your minde may be well given to the scrwing of God, as in prayer or otherwise, and in so doing you shall eschew and avoid many vices, as Idlenes, which is the principall leader to vice, and it is commonly seene that it bringeth divers to their vter destruction. Also you must not be too desirous of your game, but with discretion, that you marre not other mens game, and your owne to, as too much at one time, which you may lightly do, if in every point you fulfill this present Treatise: but when you haue a sufficient messe, to content your selfe for that time. Also you shall apply your selfe to the nourishing of the game, and in destroying of such things as shall be the deuouers of it.

F I N I S.